The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5596. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

The Pekin Government and the Burlingame Treaty.

Important Statement from Ex-Minister Browne.

Ratification Deferred Until the Return of the Embassy.

Conspiracy to Blow up the Frigate Sabine at Cherbourg.

Singular Behavior of the English Prince at Tahiti.

THE CHINESE TREATIES.

J. Ross Browne Contradicts the Statement that the Chinese Government has Rejected the Treaties—Ratification Deferred Until the Return of the Burlingame Embassy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—J. ROSS BROWNE contradicts the statement, *via* London, that the Chinese Government had rejected the Burlingame Treaty. He says its ratification is only deferred until the return of the Embassy.

MUTINY ON A MAN-OF-WAR.

Conspiracy to Blow Up the United States Frigate Sabine—The Plot Frustrated by a Cabin Boy—Twenty-two Sailors in Irons—Seven Hung at the Yard-Arm.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—A desperate conspiracy was discovered on board the United States frigate *Sabine*, now lying in the port of Cherbourg. Some of the crew, to revenge themselves on their officers, attempted to set fire to the powder magazine, and blow up the ship. They had proceeded so far as to light a fuse communicating with the magazine, when the plot was frustrated by a cabin boy, who discovered the burning fuse. It was found that twenty-two sailors were implicated in the plot, and they were put into irons. Seven have since been condemned to death, and hanged at the yard-arm.

HARVARD AND OXFORD.

Further Details of the Great Race—The Oxford Men Declare the Race Well Contested—Both Crews Heartily Praised—Comments of the London Press—General Impression that Oxford Must Now Row with Harvard on American Waters.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A corrected sketch of the race of yesterday says: The Oxfords passed Barnes' Bridge only two lengths ahead, the Harvards having made a brilliant spurt before reaching the bridge, by which they gained about three-quarters of a length. The coxswain merely sprinkled water in LORING's face. The judge says the Harvards were only half a length, clear water, in the rear at the finish.

After the race the two crews dined at Mortlake with Mr. PHILLIPS, who invited a large party to meet them. During the dinner, the Oxford men, in speeches, said the race was, if not the hardest, at least as hard as any they had ever contested, and praised the pluck and work of the Harvards.

The Harvards consider that their steering was rather out, making a possible difference of from half a length to a length. LORING was rather unwell, owing to over-straining.

The Harvards are well satisfied with their work and pleased with the arrangements, which prevented any difficulty during the race. The general opinion is that the race was thoroughly well contested. Great praise resounds on all sides for each crew.

The Press generally comment at length on the race of yesterday.

The *Times*, reviewing the contest, says: "The inferiority of the Americans was in a most pardonable point—the steering. Their coxswain undoubtedly lost ground, but not enough to account for the distance between the boats at the end of the race. Until the Americans retrieve this defeat, they must acknowledge that our style of rowing is the best. The Americans met with perfectly fair play, and if the Englishmen go to America they will meet with similar treatment. May all our future international struggles be conducted in the same spirit; and whichever side wins may the vanquished have as little reason to feel regret for their defeat."

The *News* declares, if the Harvards did not command success, they deserved it, and hopes the American yachtmen on the Atlantic may avenge the noble defeat of their countrymen.

The *Star* says: "The Americans will long remember the chivalric bearing of their opponents, who, though resolved to win, never forgot that the Harvards were foemen worthy of their oars. The strife between New and Old England on the river from which the Pilgrim Fathers started has a historic side, and appeals to the imagination of the youth of both countries. If New-England had won, the older country would have shared in the triumph of its descendants. The Fates decided otherwise. We are sure that the Harvards would sooner be beaten by us than by any other nation on the globe."

The *Telegraph* says that the international boat race was as gallant and good a display of manhood as was ever witnessed in the history of rowing. The Americans have lost no honor. Good judges think more highly of the Americans than they did before the race. The Americans hoped for a good race, and they had it—fair and honest from the start to the finish.

The *Post*, in its comments says: "The excitement in respect to the race exceeded all expectation. The enthusiastic cheering of the Oxford crew was natural; but before and after the race the Americans received as hearty, thorough and well-deserved cheers. There could be no mistake in this. The Englishmen are so devoted to manly sports that they truly honor the pluck and determination of sustaining such an ordeal as was witnessed yesterday. If the English row the Americans on their own waters they will meet a similar reception. The same blood animates both nations, and such rivalry is only productive of friendly feelings and tends to banish sentiments that never should be permitted between nations so nearly allied. In this light the race may be of more importance than a mere trial of individual skill, strength and endurance. The number of persons who witnessed the race is estimated at one million."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening has the following remarks on the race: "To have beaten men whose pluck carried them 3,000 miles to measure oars with an English University; whose patience surmounted innumerable difficulties and disappointments in boat-building; whose endurance is almost unparalleled, is for Oxford one of of those happy triumphs in which there is peculiar honor to the victor without humiliation for the vanquished."

The Americans here are perfectly satisfied with respect to the conduct of the race. The general impression is that the Oxfords must now row the Harvards on their own waters next year.

GERMANY.

Meeting of Two Thousand Persons in Berlin—Adoption of Resolutions Favoring the Suppression of Convents—Protest by the Minority.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—A meeting of 2,000 persons was held here last night to consider a series of resolutions favoring the suppression of convents and the expulsion of the Jesuits. After a long debate the resolutions were finally adopted, but a protest was made by the minority. The resolutions are not directed particularly against any confession of faith.

FRANCE.

Health of the Emperor Improving—Arrival of the Empress at Ajacco—Movements of General Prim.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The *Journal Officiel* announces that the health of the Emperor continues to improve, and his attack of rheumatism is nearly over.

The Empress has arrived at Ajacco.

General PRIM has gone to Vichy.

The woolen manufactory of VILLEMINOS, HURD, NOGELET & Co., at Rheims, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Release of Fenian Prisoners Proposed—The Question to be Agitated in Parliament.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—It is rumored to-day that one of the first questions which will be brought up in the next session of Parliament will be the consideration o he unconditional release of the Fenians without exception. It is said in the face of the French amnesty, the Government is not disposed to offer any strong opposition if the subject is properly and influentially supported.

SPAIN.

Admiral Topete in Charge of the Colonies—Damaging Statements of the late Escalante.

MADRID, Aug. 29.—Admiral TOPETE will take charge temporarily of the Ministry of the Colonies. It is said that ESCALANTE, on his death-bed, made important disclosures respecting the abuses of the chiefs of the army and navy in Cuba.

JAPAN.

Dispatches from Admiral Rowan—Interesting Details of the Siege of Hakodadi—The "Stonewall" Gains the Day for the Mikado—The Tycoon Still a Voluntary Prisoner—American Vessels in Japanese Waters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—Dispatches to the Navy Department were received this morning from Rear-Admiral ROWAN, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, dated from the United States flagship *Piscataqua*, Yokohama, July 23.

In anticipation of the war in the northern part of Japan, as indicated in previous dispatches, the *Aroostook*, Lieutenant-Commander BRADFORD, had been ordered to Hakodadi to afford any protection to our Consul and any American interest that might be there. On arrival of the *Aroostook* at the latter place, Lieutenant-Commander BRADFORD found ENOMOTO strongly intrenched and determined to resist any attack on the part of the Mikado's land and naval forces. As soon as the Mikado's troops had got in the rear of ENOMOTO, it was determined to make a combined attack by land and sea. The leaders of both parties informed the Consuls and Commanders of ships-of-war that they would not be responsible for the safety of foreigners, in Hakodadi, and requested them all to withdraw. The American Consul and his numerous family and connections sought protection on board the *Aroostook*. Rear-Admiral ROWAN dispatched the *Oneida* to Hakodadi, where she arrived in time to take an equal portion of the persons who sought our protection. The *Iroquois*, Commander LAW, followed, to remain if necessary; if not, to return and report the state of affairs. During the siege some good dashes were made by both sides. One of ENOMOTO's ships was handled with ability, but the *Stonewall* was more than a match for a score like her. ENOMOTO having lost his navy, and having had his fort knocked down, by the *Stonewall*, surrendered to save a useless loss of life, and is now a prisoner in Yeddo. Commander WILLIAMS had an interview with the Commander-in-Chief of the successful forces, who told him that foreigners would be protected; whereupon he landed all the women and children, and sent the *Aroostook* to Nagasaki, as directed. The country is now at peace and likely to remain so. The Tycoon is a voluntary prisoner at his own castle; and his family, the most powerful and influential in the Empire, has been deprived of much of its income by order of the Mikado, at the instance, no doubt, of the Southern Princes, who combined and deprived the Tycoon of almost the supreme power, which his family had held for hundreds of years.

The Japanese Government has advertised for proposals for the removal of Admiral ENOMOTO's sunken fleet from the harbor of Hakodadi.

Rear-Admiral S. C. ROWAN, in a dispatch dated Yokohama, July 2, reports the disposition of the fleet as follows: The flagship *Piscataqua* arrived at Yokohama on the 21st of June; the *Oneida* and *Idaho* at Nagasaki; the *Monocacy* and *Iroquoi* at Yokohama; the *Ashuelot* at Hiogo; the *Aroostook* at Hakodadi; the *Maumee* at Foo-Choo, and the *Unadilla* at Hong Kong.

TENNESSEE.

Republican Meeting in Nashville—Memorial to the People and Congress—The Late Election Denounced as Revolutionary.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 28.—The weather is dry and hot, the mercury indicating 94° at 3 o'clock this afternoon. There is only nine inches of water on Harpeth Shoals.

The Republican meeting reassembled to-day, Hon. JOHN TRIMBLE in the chair. Resolutions were adopted calling upon Governor SENTER to convene an extra session of the old or existing Legislature for the purpose of taking action upon the Fifteenth Amendment, there being no question in the opinion of the meeting of the constitutionality of the election and validity of that body. These resolutions will be submitted to Governor SENTER immediately. A Committee of eighty-one from each Congressional District were appointed to prepare, and did prepare and report a memorial to the people of the State and to Congress, setting forth briefly and comprehensively a history of the late canvass and election, showing that stupendous frauds were perpetrated, and pronouncing the election a revolution under the forms of a popular election, and protesting against and denying its validity. The memorial covers about eighteen pages of foolscap, and will be published and circulated extensively throughout the State as soon as possible. The memorial does not ask for Congressional or Federal intervention.

Death from Burns—Commencement at Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 29.—Miss EMMA GARDNER, daughter of Colonel H. N. GARDNER, died on Saturday morning of burns received when her ball dress caught fire, Thursday night, at a hotel hop at Nayat.

The Commencement at Brown University occurs on Wednesday next. An important meeting of the Alumni, to hear the report of the Committee appointed last year, will be held Tuesday afternoon. An oration and poem will be delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa on Tuesday morning.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Arrival at Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island—Brilliant Reception by the Authorities and People—Address of the Mayor and Response of the Prince.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Aug. 28.—Prince ARTHUR, after a cordial reception at Pictou, was expected here at 5 o'clock, but did not arrive until 8 o'clock. It was quite dark, notwithstanding which a large crowd awaited the arrival of the gunboat *Dart*. The Prince, with the corporation, proceeded in carriages through Queen-street under triumphal arches and flags, and followed by a crowd to the Government House, amid genuine enthusiasm. Mayor DESBRISAY introduced Recorder LAWSON, who read an address as follows:

"May it please your Highness, it is with the highest satisfaction that the Mayor and Common Council of Charlottetown hail your arrival at the capital of Prince Edward's Island. We rejoice in the opportunity of testifying to the son of the Queen sentiments of loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty's person, and regard and esteem for the august family which pervade the hearts of her subjects in the City of Charlottetown. It is our happiness and pride that we live under the sway of a monarch whose eminent virtues, displayed in the exercise of her duties as Queen, wife and mother, have justly endeared her to her loving and faithful subjects in every quarter of the globe, and gained to her the esteem, admiration and respect of the whole civilized world. We would remind your Highness that this island has the honor of bearing the name of your illustrious grandfather, who took interest in its welfare, and whose memory is gratefully perpetuated among us. We regret that the first visit of your Highness is limited, as we are confident that a more extended knowledge of the country and people would be productive of pleasure to your Highness and a gratification to the inhabitants. Whatever may be the dispensations of Providence in the future career of your Highness, we assure you we sincerely trust it may tend to your health and prosperity."

The Prince then replied:

"GENTLEMEN: I am deeply touched by the address just read. Your loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's throne and person are well known to the Queen, and it will afford me the greatest of satisfaction to report to her the fresh proofs of your devotion, so unmistakably evinced by your reception of her son and by the eloquent words of your address. The deep interest Her Majesty takes in the welfare of her people in this portion of her dominions cannot be more clearly shown to you than by informing you that although my stay in this part of the world is of very short duration, it was her wish that I should not omit a visit to the Island of Prince Edward's. I pray you to accept my hearty thanks for the kind wishes for my welfare and the cordial welcome you have given me."

The assemblage then dispersed.

A reception and ball will be given in honor of the Prince on Monday.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A German in East St. Louis Murders his Wife and Commits Suicide—Intemperance the Cause of the Crimes.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—A most horrible murder and suicide was committed in East St. Louis yesterday morning. A man named CASPAR WALTZ attempted to kill his step-son, NICHOLAS LUTZ, by striking him on the head with a hatchet. But the weapon glanced and NICHOLAS escaped and ran for a policeman. When they returned they found Mrs. WALTZ lying on the floor with her head literally chopped to pieces. After committing this deed, WALTZ walked to the crossing of several railroad tracks near by, on one of which a coal train was approaching. When the locomotive and one car had passed him he flung himself across the rail between two cars, and the remainder of the train passed over his neck, completely cutting off his head. WALTZ was a hard drinker, and in the morning drank a pint of whisky before breakfast and procured another, when his step-son remonstrated with him, which doubtless led to the assault, although it was not made until some hours later.

PACIFIC COAST.

Exciting Political Campaign in California—Excursion of Pioneers to the East—Uncourteous Behavior of the Duke of Edinburgh.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The political campaign in the State is exciting, the passage or defeat of the Fifteenth Amendment by the next Legislature being the great object in the contest. United States Senators YATES and KELLOGG, Republicans, and HENDRICKS and THURMAN, Democrats, and several members of the House, are taking part in the campaign.

CHOY CHEW and SING MAN have returned, and express gratification at the receptions in the Eastern cities.

Vice-President COLFAX is detained at Yo Semite in consequence of indisposition of Mrs. COLFAX.

One hundred and sixty pioneers have signified their intention of joining the proposed excursion East. Invitations from Omaha, Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New-York, to entertain them, have been accepted.

A whirlwind at Hamilton, White Pine, yesterday, destroyed two buildings and seriously injured several persons.

Correspondence from Tahiti gives accounts of the splendid reception to the Duke of EDINBURGH, but his incourteous behavior toward the French authorities and the officers of the United States steamer *Kearsarge* provoked the indignation of even the English residents.

Fatal Casualties in Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 29.—JAMES MULVANEY was killed by being run over by the cars at Auburn, yesterday morning. His head and one arm were cut off.

While CORNELIUS BUCKLEY was sitting in his doorway in this city, this evening, he was dangerously wounded by a stone thrown by JOHN FLEMING, which struck him on the head, fracturing his skull.

Attempted Suicide in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—A respectable appearing young woman named MARGARET PIKE, who came here from New-York in search of her truant husband, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday afternoon, by taking a dose of morphine. Having no friends here to care for her, she was sent to the City Hospital, and at last accounts it was thought she would recover from the effects of the poison.

Arrival of Carl Schurz in San Francisco—The Congressional Retrenchment Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—CARL SCHURZ arrived here last night, and received an enthusiastic welcome from the German population, who turned out *en masse*.

The Congressional Retrenchment Committee has arrived here.

Movements of President Grant—His Return to Washington.

SARATOGA, Aug. 29.—The President leaves for Washington Monday morning, but his family will remain here. The President will return during the latter part of the week to stay till the middle of September. He intends visiting Utica next week for a day or two, returning here to attend the county fair on the 8th, 9th and 10th.

Lay Delegation in the Methodist Church.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The vote on the subject of lay delegation, taken in the East Genesee Conference yesterday, resulted in 128 yeas to 22 nays—being 42 more than the constitutional number required. The Conference is now in session at Phelps, Ontario County. The next annual session of the Conference is to be held in Elmira.

Destructive Fire in Boston—The Loss $20,000.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—A fire broke out this morning in the building No. 57 Chatham-street, occupied by the National Chemical Company and by the proprietors of the Boston *Shipping List* as a composing and press room; also by BERNARD CARR, job printer; CHARLES G. NAZRO, S. P. PROCTOR and others.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion of some chemicals. The stock of chemicals and the press and printing material of the *Shipping List* were both destroyed. The losses in the aggregate will be about $20,000, on which in most instances there are full insurances.

Escape of Prisoners at Hampton, Va.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 29.—Two negro prisoners broke jail at Hampton last night. One, named JOHN BAILEY, was sentenced six years to the Penitentiary, and the other, JOHN WILSON, had three indictments against him for robbery.

Arrival of the Idaho and City of Brooklyn.

The steamships *Idaho*, from Liverpool Aug. 18, and Queenstown Aug. 19, and the *City of Brooklyn*, from Liverpool Aug 20, reached this port late last evening.

THE MISSOURI RIVER.

A Correct Statement of Distances—Old Figures Set Aside.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 27.

The name and position of the gentleman furnishing the following letter and table will be accepted as a sufficient guarantee of the correctness of the figures given, and good authority for discarding the badly-mixed ideas which Missouri River pilots and others have been under as to the distances separating points on the Missouri, since the earliest discovery of that important stream. If the survey should be carried on to the headwaters, we might be able to show that the tortuous channel to Fort Benton measured something less than two thousand five hundred miles, instead of the imaginary three thousand one hundred and twelve, which many believed they were traveling when on a steamer bound from St. Louis to the chosen landing of the Rocky Mountain steamers.

The old tables put in contact with the result of scientific exploration lose considerably; for instance, we are shown that Sioux City is but 849 instead of 1,039 miles; Omaha, 686 instead of 836; St. Joseph, 501 instead of 569, and so on. St. Charles is forty-five miles only, in place of forty-eight, as previously understood, while Augusta, Washington, Hermann and Portland are further away than they were supposed to be. Then come Arrow Rock, Lexington and Kansas City, all nearer than supposed, and Leavenworth is actually fifty miles nearer St. Louis by river than was generally thought. St. Joseph is only 501 miles instead of 569; Brownsville 599 instead of 681, &c.

Altogether, this new table is a valuable contribution to river men and the public generally, and Mr. NICHOLSON's work will be highly appreciated, and its author remembered with kindly feelings.

U. S. STEAMER OCTAVIA,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 26, 1869.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

The following is a correct table of distances on the Missouri River, from St. Louis to Sioux City. It has been carefully compiled from surveys I have made of the river, and shows the distances on the channel of May and June, 1869, with great reliability. Very respectfully,

GEO. B. NICHOLSON,
Ass't U. S. Engineer.

FROM ST. LOUIS TO

Mouth of Missouri..	20	Delaware City.......	9—432
Bellafontaine	7— 27	Leavenworth........	6—438
Music's Ferry.......	7— 34	Fort Leavenworth..	2—440
Charbonier..........	5— 39	Weston..............	6—446
St. Charles..........	6— 45	Kickapoo...........	3—449
Dr. Penn's..........	4— 49	Iatan	6—455
Cottleville Landing.	15— 64	Port William........	4—459
Doziers..............	5— 69	Sumner.............	6—465
Murdock's...........	3— 72	Atchison	3—468
Augusta	9— 81	Doniphan...........	6—474
South Point.........	6— 87	Geary City..........	9—483
Washington.........	2— 89	Palermo.............	11—494
Emily Bend.........	7— 96	St. Joseph..........	7—501
Miller's Landing....	6—102	Belmont	7—508
Pinckley............	2—104	Amazonia...........	10—518
Bridgeport..........	10—114	Dallas...............	8—526
Hermann............	4—118	Charleston..........	4—530
Gasconade River....	7—125	Mount Vernon......	4—534
Bluffton.............	4—129	Lafayette...........	1—535
Portland............	6—135	Iowa Point..........	7—542
St. Aubert..........	9—144	White Cloud........	7—549
Bonnot's Mills......	9—153	Great Nemaha Riv'r	7—556
Osage River.........	3—156	Big Tarkio River...	2—558
Morean Creek.......	4—160	Rulo.................	3—561
Jefferson City.......	4—164	Arago...............	9—570
Hibernia	1—165	St. Stephen.........	1—571
Claysville...........	8—173	St. Deroin...........	13—584
Marion..............	8—181	Aspinwall...........	6—590
Eureka..............	2—183	Nemaha City.......	3—593
Sandy Hook........	2—185	Brownsville.........	6—599
Providence..........	5—190	Sonora..............	5—604
Whist's Landing....	7—197	Peru.................	3—607
Rocheport...........	7—204	Hamburg Landing.	7—614
White's.............	6—210	Otoe City...........	7—621
Old Franklin........	5—215	Sidney Landing.....	2—623
Boonville............	1—216	Nebraska City......	6—629
Lamine River.......	5—221	Copeland............	7—636
Arrow Rock.........	8—229	Wyoming	1—637
Lisbon..............	4—233	Jones' Point........	5—642
Saline City..........	2—235	Melville.............	4—646
Bluffport............	3—238	Egypt and R'k Bend.	5—651
Glasgow.............	4—242	Bethlehem..........	6—657
Cambridge..........	7—249	Plattsmouth........	1—658
Frankfort............	6—255	Mouth Platte River.	2—660
Keytesville Landing	5—260	Papillon Creek......	5—665
Brunswick...........	14—274	Coun. B'ffs L. Land'g	13—678
De Witt.............	7—281	Omaha..............	8—686
Miami...............	5—286	Florence............	13—699
Gilham's............	18—304	Boyer River........	7—706
Hill's Landing......	5—309	Rockport...........	3—709
Waverly............	5— 314	Seaton's Landing...	4—713
Berlin...............	13—327	Cincinnati Landing.	9—722
Lexington...........	10—337	De Soto.............	6—728
Goodin's............	4—341	California Junction.	4—732
Wellington.........	4—345	Beaver Dam Point..	8—740
Camden.............	7—352	Sand Point..........	7—747
Napoleon...........	7—359	Hendrick's Landing	8—755
Sibley...............	6—365	Little Sioux River..	8—763
Little Blue River...	7—372	Onawa Bend........	12—775
Missouri City.......	3—375	Louisville Bend....	12—787
Blue Mill Landing..	8—383	Decatur.............	7—794
Liberty..............	5—388	Blackbird's Hill....	12—806
Wayne City.........	4—392	Omaha Mission.....	8—814
Big Blue River.....	5—397	Blyburg.............	14—828
Kansas City.........	8—405	Omada Landing.....	9—837
Wyandotte..........	2—407	Dakota..............	6—843
Quindaro............	8—415	Floyd's Bluff........	3—846
Parkville............	3—418	Sioux City..........	3—849
Pomeroy............	5—423		

Reported Robbery of the San Francisco Mint.

From the San Francisco Alta, Aug. 21.

The settlement of the affairs of the retiring officers of the United States Branch Mint in this city has proceeded satisfactorily and smoothly until within a few days past, when it has been discovered that a deficiency has suddenly been made in the coiner's department of $18,000. As is alleged on high authority, this deficiency has been made, undoubtedly, since the 1st of August. Up to that date all the transactions of the coiner's department, like those of the melter and refiner's, have been found in the satisfactory condition which always characterized them. But since cleaning up and final settlement began, the operatives have been much demoralized by parties running out and in, with threats and reports of removals and changes of subordinates, and the expectant officials have had their share of responsibility in this confusion. The theory of the officers in charge is, that the $18,000 alleged to be missing has been abstracted in a lump by some person or persons who have had access to the bullion, in the custody of which they had no responsibility. The transaction is not a defalcation, but if the gold has disappeared it is a downright theft of bullion by persons as yet unknown. Great efforts will be made to clear up the affair, and, if the figures still show the deficit to exist, the thief may yet be discovered. This matter will occasion real regret everywhere, as, if it had not been for this unexpected piece of dishonesty on the part of irresponsible persons, the affairs of the Branch Mint would have been closed with great credit to all concerned.

Railroad Accident in Pennsylvania.

From the Titusville Herald, Aug. 28.

On Wednesday last a frightful accident occurred on the Franklin Branch of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, a short distance below Oil City, by which seven persons were more or less injured. It seems that an engine with a caboose attached left Oil City for Franklin, and proceeded at a very fast rate of speed until near the road crossing above Reno, when it struck a broken rail and pitched over a stone wall into the river, a distance of about sixteen feet. It was immediately followed by the caboose, which struck on its end and remained in an upright position. There were five persons in the caboose, a lady passenger, Mr. F. W. MITCHELL, of Franklin, two brakemen and a conductor, all of whom were more or less severely bruised and cut. On the engine, the engineer, whose name is COOPER, and who lives at Meadville, was badly bruised and severely scalded. The fireman was slightly injured.

The track of the branch is out of repair and in a dangerous condition. It was yesterday returned to the Grand Jury, at Franklin, by Constable MCHUGH, of Petroleum Centre, as a nuisance.

WASHINGTON.

Virginia Politics—Prospects of the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment—The Democratic Party of Maryland—Trouble in View—The Case of Casanova, the Released Cuban—The Coming Cabinet Meeting—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Tennessee and Virginia are two of the States which were counted on last Winter as certain to vote through their Legislature for the ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment. The unexpected turn of political affairs in both those States, resulting in the defeat of the out and out Radical candidate, has, as all are aware, rendered the probability of affirmative action on the amendment somewhat doubtful. The Richmond *Whig*, the organ of the Walker Party in Virginia, in discussing this subject editorially, on Saturday last, says:

"We have declared time after time, and in the most emphatic and outspoken manner, that the General Assembly of Virginia will, as soon as possible after it is permitted to convene, proceed to the ratification of the amendment in question. We have never entertained a shadow of a doubt on the subject, and certainly could never have written a line or syllable suggesting a doubt. This has been the particular point of every argument we have made on the subject, and has been urged as the great reason—leaving good faith and fair dealing out of view—why our General Assembly should be allowed to assemble and act without being trammeled by the test oath. We may here add that we do not believe that a solitary Walker member elect of that body will hesitate a moment about voting to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment.

We have shown that the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment is the logical and necessary result of the ratification of the Constitution, which embraces the same principle, and that the Government and the Northern Republicans have every guarantee that can be asked. If, through fear, mistrust or perfidy, they refuse to give our General Assembly elect the opportunity of ratifying it, and, by applying the test oath and other dishonest practices, succeed in packing that body with men who were not elected and do not represent the people of Virginia, the act of those men will not in any sense be the act of a majority of the people of Virginia. Their ratification will only be binding on themselves."

THE MARYLAND DEMOCRATS.

Democratic Journals have been, for some time past, wasting much time and space in efforts to prove that the Republican Party is so disorganized that it cannot hold together much longer, that, in fact, the work of disintegration has already commenced. The Democrats themselves do not appear to be much better off, to say nothing about Ohio, and the effect of the Rosecrans letter. The dissensions in the Democratic Party of Maryland, although they have not yet come to an open rupture, are so great as to alarm the old party leaders, and to threaten the loss of the State in the ensuing elections. Within the Democratic organization, and constituting almost one-half its strength, is a party known as "Progressive Democrats," who come very near the recent profession of faith by ROSECRANS, and who are beginning to make themselves felt in the inside workings of the party. It is well understood in Maryland that one of the most prominent and trusted Democrats in the State is but waiting a favorable opportunity to come out in favor of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, and that he has a by no means insignificant portion of the Democracy with him. Movements are now making which will be found to be of considerable importance by-and-by, and which, in their results, will be as far from what the BLAIRS expected politically last July twelvemonth as it is possible to imagine.

THE CASE OF CASANOVA.

CASANOVA, the Cuban, who claims, however, to be an American citizen, and who was released by the Spaniards some time ago on that ground, has arrived here with a view to laying before the Secretary of State a complaint of his grievances. His property in Cuba has been embargoed by the Spanish authorities, and his object is to procure its restoration through our Government. CASANOVA's is not the only case of this kind. Numerous applications of a similar character have been received at the State Department within the last three months, and some action will doubtless be taken on them by the authorities.

THE COMING CABINET MEETING.

The President and the greater number of the Secretaries are expected to return here to-morrow or early on Tuesday morning, in time for the Cabinet meeting, which is to be held on the latter day. There is, of course, considerable speculation as to what will be decided on in the Cabinet. But it is nothing but speculation. The Conservatives of Mississippi will make another effort, while the President remains in town, to secure some slight favors, and STOKES will endeavor to have the official ax brought to bear on the necks of those office-holders who opposed him in Tennessee. SENTER will try hard to save his friends, in which he may or may not be successful. LEMUS is sanguine that Cuban interests will be cared for, and that something may have been heard from SICKLES. DELANO, through Secretary BOUTWELL, will have many revenue matters to bring up, but they will be merely routine.

A QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

The Common Council of this city will at one of its next meetings have a constitutional discussion which will be of considerable interest to one of its members. Among the colored gentlemen elected at the late election to the Council was the chief waiter of one of our hotels. At the end of the session here and the opening of the season at the watering places, he left for New-York and was duly installed to preside over the servitorial department of one of the Saratoga hotels, since which time he has of course been sadly neglectful of his official duties here. The question to be debated is whether this neglect on his part does not necessarily justify his removal from office.

THE NEW CASH-ROOM OF THE TREASURY.

The new cash-room of the Treasury Department, which is considered the finest chamber of the kind in the world, has been opened for the transaction of business. The walls are of marble of different shades and varieties, and the furniture is of costly wood, elegantly carved. The architectural design is highly artistic, and critics say that the work reflects much credit on the architect, Mr. MULLETT. The insertion of three or four tablets in the walls, however, bearing the names of various gentlemen, cannot but be regarded as so many disfigurements. The inscribing of the architect's name may be allowable enough, but what just reason there is for the cutting of that of Mr. MCCULLOCH, for instance, in three-inch gilded letters, cannot be so readily seen. Their obliteration is, of course, only a matter of time. Legislation has ordered the portraits of living men from the national notes and currency, and similar enactments will doubtless remove the names of gentlemen who seek perpetuity in this manner at the public expense.

DEPRESSION OF BUSINESS.

Business was never so depressed in this city as it is at present. Storekeepers depend for the most part on what is termed transient custom, which was, of course, very large during the war and during the last four years, with Congress for the greater portion of the year in session. The reduction of the Department clerical force too, which has been understated, has had its effect. The loss to the business community from this reduction alone has been about $80,000 per month. Two business firms have already suspended, and there are unpleasant rumors in reference to half a dozen others.

RETURN OF OFFICIALS.

The middle of September will probably find all the heads of departments at their posts again. Several officials have already returned, and it needs only the example of the President and Cabinet to bring every one to his desk. The hotel proprietors complain of the dullness of business, and are sighing for the days of political excitement. Half a dozen arrivals a day is the average at these establishments. Mr. JOHNSON's stormy Administration always kept a large number of politicians in town, but now we have no political visitors whatever. The number of claim agents and lobbyists has rapidly diminished, and, were it not for the Southern travel, the greater number of our hotels would find it more profitable to close than to keep open during the Summer.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS.

The agitation of the fuel question has extended to this city, and several coöperative associations have been formed for the purchase of coal and wood. The clerks in the Government Departments have organized, and at a recent meeting initiation fees were paid and money subscribed.

SCARCITY OF SEAMEN.

For some reason or other the Navy Department finds considerable difficulty at present in procuring seamen for the Government vessels. Some endeavor to account for the fact by stating that there is a general impression among seamen that a great deal of cruelty which never comes to light in the newspapers is practiced on our vessels on distant cruises and stations. The recent complaints of the sailors of the *Pawnee* and of the *Nipsic*, some of whom have brought suits in Court against the Commanders, give some countenance to this belief, and it is the determination of the Secretary of the Navy to institute rigid investigations into the subject and to adopt such measures as will in future prevent the repetition of occurrences of this character, if they ever did occur.

WEEKLY CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $179,300.

Shipments for the Week.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans.	$30,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston........	10,000
United States Depository at Charleston........	10,000
United States Depository at Cincinnati........	10,000
United States Depository at Buffalo...........	10,000
United States Depository at Baltimore........	12,000
To National Banks..................................	93,000
The Treasurer holds in trust as security for bank circulation..................................	342,905,500
And for public deposits............................	20,714,500
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week..	97,600
Total to date...	15,747,644
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed.....	154,040
Balance due for mutilated notes................	125,029
Bank currency outstanding.......................	299,794,340
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week...........................	89,600

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $448,000.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE PEABODY is expected here to-morrow from White Sulphur Springs.

HORRIBLE WIFE MURDER.

An Illinois Man Throws his Wife Down a Flight of Steps, and then Beats her to Death.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

LA SALLE, Ill., Friday, Aug. 27, 1869.

The homicide perpetrated by STEPHEN MURPHY, a carpenter, of this city, last Wednesday night, was singularly atrocious in all its circumstances and details. MURPHY is about 40 years of age; his wife was ten years his senior. There are three children in the family, the oldest a daughter about 17 years old, and the two boys, aged respectively 14 and 12 years. For the last fifteen years MURPHY has been in the habit of having frequent sprees, and during them has uniformly been cruelly abusive to his wife. Many a time he has blackened her eyes and left the mark of his fingers upon her throat, and repeatedly he has driven her out of bed and out of the house on bitterly cold Winter nights. At all times he was the terror of the family, and when drunk he seldom failed to treat some of them with violence, his wife receiving far the largest portion.

Last Wednesday evening he went home to his supper about 6 o'clock, and then went out and did not return till 10:30 o'clock. The mother, the daughter and the oldest son, who had been watching for his coming, were, as usual, terrified when they saw him coming up the walk, and, agreeably to the daughter's suggestion, the mother escaped from the house, and sought rest upon a blanket under a tree in the yard. MURPHY entered the house, proceeded to the daughter's room, and demanded to know the whereabouts of Mrs. MURPHY. The daughter, apprehensive of violence if she betrayed her concealment, pretended not to know where she was. She, however, gave him a pillow, and he lay down upon the hall floor, as has been his habit during the warm nights. At about 11:30 o'clock, or possibly a little earlier, Mrs. MURPHY entered the house at the front door, or attempted to enter it, probably supposing her husband was asleep. The house is two stories high, beside the basement, the front steps consisting of a flight of six or seven in number. BRIDGET, the daughter, being in the upper story, was startled by hearing a racket upon the front steps. Springing to the window, she saw by the light of the moon that her mother had been knocked or thrown down them, and her father immediately after went down and dragged her up by the hair of her head. BRIDGET then came down into the hall, when she saw her mother upon the floor, dying or fainting, while her father cuffed her ears right and left, shook her, slapped her face, and, seizing her by the hair, violently jammed her head against the casement of the door. She entreated her father not to kill her mother, and he told her in reply to go back to bed and mind her own business; that she need not be alarmed, and that he would not kill her. All this was said in suppressed tones, unlike those of his voice in his ordinary drunken fits of fury, and BRIDGET, although accustomed to such displays of his violence, was more than ordinarily terrified. She did not go back to bed, but ran across the garden to the house of Mr. RYAN, when, finding Mrs. RYAN up, she told her that her father was killing her mother. Thence she went to the house of relatives, not far off, to acquaint them with the case. Mrs. RYAN hastened to MURPHY's house, proceeded to open the door, and would have entered, but MURPHY met her there, took her by the arm, turned her about, and told her to leave and mind her own business. There was then no light in the house, all was dark in the hall, and Mrs. RYAN saw no one but MURPHY, but, as she passed down the steps, heard Mrs. MURPHY say, feebly and entreatingly, "Don't kill me, STEPHEN."

As BRIDGET left Mr. RYAN's house to go to her relatives she saw her father running down the street. Returning home she found her mother just breathing her last. She then went to the house of the Catholic priest, near by, and summoned him to the scene. Meantime a citizen came along the street, and, learning what had happened, entered the house, lifted the dead woman and carried her into the parlor. MURPHY soon returned with Dr. CORCORAN; news of the tragedy spread about the neighborhood; men, women and children rushed to the house, and it was not long before MURPHY was arrested by a night watchman.

The Canadians Excited by an American Flag—A Terrible Outpouring of Wrath.

From the Hamilton (Ontario) Times, Aug. 27.

On the night preceding Dominion Day some graceless wag climbed to the top of a lofty flag pole at Woodstock, near the railway station, which was erected at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales, and nailed thereon an American flag, bearing the black-lettered inscription "Annexation." No person could be found possessed of sufficient temerity to climb the pole and tear down the rag, particularly as not a few persons were positive that the pole was rotten, and that the life of any party making the attempt would certainly be forfeited. There the obnoxious motto fluttered for nearly two months, in full view of the crowds of travelers passing daily on the railway, and the reputation of Woodstock was not likely to benefit by such a display. One of the telegraph workmen, accustomed to climbing poles, was taken up to Woodstock to perform the job, but after climbing about two-thirds of the height, he declined to ascend further, and declared he would sooner resign his situation. Shooting was next resorted to, and a considerable amount of powder was employed in the effort to destroy the hateful emblem. The flag and also the top of the pole were pretty well shattered by this means, and "Annexation" was obliterated from the rag at least. On Monday last a youth in the employ of a patent stove-drum manufacturer, happened in the town, and hearing of the matter, he very readily tendered his services to "go for" the thing. The gallant lad performed the act handsomely, ascending to the top of the pole without difficulty, and tearing off the last shred of the tattered flag. The question is, who was the intrepid individual that "put up the job."

The Aid Extended to the San Francisco Banks.

From the San Francisco Times, Aug. 21.

We are glad to know that the financial aid sought by our banks from the Secretary of the Treasury has at last been obtained, and that orders were received yesterday at the Sub-Treasury here to pay over large sums which had been transferred in New-York, to various firms in this city. The delay of the Treasury officials has been productive of much inconvenience and some actual loss; but it is probable that henceforth the representations of our people will receive prompter attention, and that a better understanding of our needs will result from this temporary misunderstanding.

THE CHINESE.

Report of the Agent Appointed by the Memphis Convention.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 26.

We had the pleasure, yesterday, of meeting and conversing with General W. R. MILES, who has just returned from California, to which State he was sent by the Immigrant and Labor Convention held at Memphis last July, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon Chinese labor, its adaptability to the wants of the South and the practicability of its cheap introduction. General MILES devoted one month to traveling, examining the country and observing and studying the people and their institutions. In advance of his report we can state that the General confirmed the opinions of all intelligent and impartial persons who have visited California, as to the great value, superiority and cheapness of Chinese labor. An active, sagacious and inquisitive gentleman, he made a thorough and minute examination into the manners, habits and customs of the Chinese. He visited the various establishments in which they are employed, the woolen factories, the machine shops, the foundries, the farms, the mines and on railroads; in fine, in every department of industry and manufactures; and he found in every relation and position they were regarded as the cheapest, most reliable and trustworthy laborers in the State. As house servants they are esteemed as incomparably superior to all others in their cleanliness, docility and fidelity. Their labor can be obtained at about one-third the rate paid for other labor. It is for this reason they are persecuted and oppressed by certain classes in California. These classes, embracing a large number of voters, political aspirants and party leaders, find it to their interest to sanction the denunciation of the Chinese, but even these admitted to General MILES that for the Southern plantation there could be no better laborers. General MILES assures us that the Chinese are more than ordinarily shrewd in making a bargain and taking care of themselves. All that they ask is protection when they come into our country, and the enjoyment of the rights which have been promised to them under the Burlingame treaty.

Though the mission and purposes of General MILES were seriously interfered with and discouraged by BOUTWELL's letter to the Collector of New-Orleans, he had every assurance that if proper security be afforded against any attempts on the part of the Government to prevent the introduction of these laborers, the full demand of the South could be in a few years satisfied, at rates which would render it the cheapest and best labor in the world, and thus add enormously to the productive wealth and improvement of our section.

HAWAII.

Presentation of the American Minister to the King.

From the Honolulu Gazette, July 21.

On Monday, July 19, His Excellency HENRY A. PIERCE, the newly-appointed Minister Resident of the United States, was presented to His Majesty at 12 o'clock M. Mr. PIERCE was conveyed to the Palace in His Majesty's carriage, and was accompanied by ELIAS PERKINS, Esq., who, since the departure of General MCCOOK, has acted as Chargé d'Affaires of the United States.

Mr. PERKINS presented Mr. PIERCE, who addressed His Majesty as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY: Having been appointed by the President of the United States of America, their Minister Resident, near the Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom, I have now the honor to present a letter from the President, addressed to your Majesty, which accredits me for that character. I have also the pleasure of conveying to your Majesty renewed assurances of the former friendship and earnest good wishes entertained by the Government and people of the United States, for your Majesty personally, your country and Government. On my return to again reside in this pleasant land, with grateful recollections of the hospitality and friendship, shown to me formerly by His late Majesty KAMEHAMEHA III, his chiefs and people, I took the occasion to say, that while fulfilling the obligations of duty to my Government as its official representative here, I shall be animated with an earnest desire, not only to preserve unimpaired, but to promote and advance the harmony and friendly relations existing between the two Governments, and moreover, to benefit, to the best of my ability, the commercial and political interests of both countries in their relations with each other. May God preserve Your Majesty, and increase the happiness and prosperity of your country.

His Majesty replied as follows:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: It gives me pleasure to extend a cordial welcome to the representative of that great Republic, by which you have been accredited to my Government, and I trust that happy relations, now existing, may long be maintained. Those relations are becoming more intimate; and important negotiations, now in progress, having in view the establishment of a more perfect system of commercial reciprocity, invest them with peculiar interest. It is most gratifying that, under such circumstances, the Government of the United States should intrust its national representation to a Minister, who combines with general commercial knowledge, an acquaintance with the wants of my kingdom and the customs of my people, acquired during many years of actual residence. I accept such an appointment as an indication of sincere interest, on the part of the United States, in the welfare of the Hawaiian Islands—of a purpose to respect their independence, and, by the interchange of friendly offices, to promote their continued prosperity. I desire you to express to the world-renowned General, who now presides over the Government of the American Union, my appreciation of his illustrious fame, and my earnest wishes for his welfare.

After the interchange of the above addresses the audience was prolonged three-quarters of an hour, by pleasant conversation, in which reminiscences of the past were abundantly called up by all who took part in the reception."

The North Lake Reservoir—$657,000 Damages Claimed from the State.

From the Utica Herald, Aug. 28.

None of our readers will have forgotten the terrible flood that swept through the Black River Valley, on the 21st and 22d of April last, caused by the breaking away of the North Lake Reservoir. Yesterday morning Hon. BEMAN BROCKWAY, of Watertown, and Hon. WILLIAM WASSON, of Auburn, Canal Appraisers, were at the County Court-house, in this city, in readiness to hear testimony in a test case to determine the liabilities of the State for damages done. Messrs. LEVI H. BROWN, of Watertown, and SAMUEL EARL, of Herkimer, appeared for the State. The case was nominally to determine the liability of the State to GRIFFITHS, EVANS & CO., who lost a large amount of lumber and property near Bellingertown; but as the total sum at stake was so large ($657,000) and divided among so many, the following gentlemen, employed by losers, took part in advising for the plaintiffs: Messrs. DOOLITTLE, KERNAN, WATERMAN and HUNT, of Utica; STARBUCK and SHERMAN, of Watertown, and ADAMS, of Lowville. Mr. JAMES WILLARD, formerly Assistant State Engineer, and who had charge of the construction of the works at the Reservoir, was the first witness called.

Reappearance of the Texas Cattle Disease in Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Times, Aug. 26.

The dreaded cattle-plague has again made its appearance in this vicinity. A short time ago a herd of some three hundred head of Texas cattle were brought into Brown County, Ohio, and within the past few days the fatal effects of this importation have been seen.

Last week, all along the line of their march through Clermont County, the cattle of the farmers began to die at a fearfully rapid rate, and under such circumstances that there can be little doubt that the unaccountable Texas Rinderpest is the cause. Mr. HAM. ALLEN, of the Broadway Hotel, is our informant, and he expresses it as his belief that not less than fifty head have already died, and the disease continues to spread. Several farmers in the vicinity of Amelia and Bethel have lost from three to eight head, and many others one and two each.

Mr. ALLEN assisted at examinations of the carcasses of several cows which had died suddenly with the disease, and found a uniform state of facts, as follows: The heart, liver and one-half the lungs were congested; the gall was swollen to about four times the natural size, and of a dark yellow color; the bladder was filled with a compound of blood and water; while the food in the stomach was in a dry, hard-packed condition, no progress toward digestion having been made.

It is reported that the disease has also made its appearance on Bullskin Creek, in Brown County, and other localities in that vicinity.

MEXICO.

Seward and Annexation—The Guest of the Nation—The Republic of the West—Juarez to Resign—Dinner to Minister Nelson—Tamaulipas—A Mexican Opinion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1869.

The great phantom which renders uneasy the slumbers of Mexican politicians and journalists seems to be dread of an absorption of a large slice of the northern territory of the Republic by the Government of the United States, and the proposed visit of Secretary SEWARD to Mexico has given rise to the circulation of a legion of the wildest rumors. The teachings of the Mexican Press cannot fail to be productive of an intense feeling of hatred on the part of the Mexicans against Americans generally. These bigoted and extremely ignorant people are taught by their leaders to look upon every American who sets foot in the territory of the Republic as a disguised fillibuster, or at least a dangerous diplomatist with no other purpose or object than the effecting of a disruption and final parceling out of the domain of the Montezumas. No sooner does it become known here that the illustrious Ex-Secretary of the United States intends paying us a visit, purely recreative in its character, than the political seers who embellish this capital, unlash all the hounds of their pack to howl against the threatened carving up of Mexican territory by a Government which they think has no other business to attend to than giving their undivided, absorbing attention to the procession of strange anomalies which are the feats of the Mexican Government. The statement of Mr. SEWARD in his letter to ROMERO, that "he was not in the confidence of the present Administration," and that he was quite innocent of any knowledge of General GRANT'S Mexican policy, goes for nothing here with many who, looking as mysteriously wise as some mythological owls, gravely inform you that they "know better, Sir," and that the task of blinding them to the foreign policy of the United States will on your part prove entirely gratuitous. The speech made by Mr. SEWARD in San Francisco, in which is contained the paragraph alluding to the subject of annexation, is seized hold of by these politic astras in support of the unsubstantial theories which they have given birth to in connection with the proposed visit of Mr. SEWARD to this capital. It is supposed by them that he is in secret communication with the State Department at Washington upon the subject of the annexing of a large portion of Mexico to the Northern Republic, and no show of reasoning appears to be conclusive enough to make those moon-struck theorists dismount from the hobby-horse which they have mounted with so much alacrity. Great preparations are being made to receive the venerable ex-Secretary, and his progress will, it is believed, be a perfect ovation. The *Two Republics* says in regard to him:

"The *Opinion Nacional* states that the Government of Mexico, rightly interpreting the sentiments of the Mexican people, has determined to receive Mr. SEWARD as the 'guest of the Republic,' and the Minister (LERDO) of Relations has given orders to all public functionaries so to treat him while he remains in the country. The present occasion reminds us of the visit of LAFAYETTE to the United States, after that country was firmly established in possession of their national rights, a condition which he had contributed to consummate. No man living out of Mexico is more entitled to the good-will of these people than Mr. SEWARD, who was their 'friend in time of need.'"

"THE REPUBLIC OF THE WEST."

PLACIDO VEGA, who is well known to be in political connection with LOZADA, seems to be having it all his own way; is reported—and the report is believed true—as marching at the head of 1,000 men, with Guadalajara for his objective point, where a large party are in readiness to join him. A considerable number of Americans accompany him, and the movement is here considered quite formidable. In Queretaro there is also a revolutionary movement on foot which will create a diversion in favor of the establishment of the prospective "Republic of the West." The movement in Chiapas by the Indians, in which the most revolting butcheries are committed, is creating a diversion, too, in favor of PLACIDO and his partner, LOZADA, and the results of the movement cannot be foreseen. If there is any truth in the statement that numbers of Americans are rapidly making their way from California to second the movement of VEGA, the establishment successfully of a Northwestern Republic in Mexico seems not only possible, but also very probable. All sensible men here have given up the hope that Mexico will be able to pursue a course consistent with the dictates of honesty and the requirements of decent government, and hail with joy any movement having for its object the annexation of the country to the United States.

JUAREZ IS TO RESIGN.

When Congress meets it is expected that JUAREZ is to resign in obedience to the pressure of LERDO and his faction. The belief that this result will obtain on the opening of Congress, is pretty general. The movement was started a year ago, but the Government was too weak to attempt its execution. The army, Congress, the State officers and the multitude of Government leeches are said to be all in LERDO'S favor. Fears are entertained that the attempted accomplishment of this programme will lead to a formidable revolution. I am very doubtful whether JUAREZ, the great figure of Mexico, and, strangely enough, the subject of eulogiums on the part of foreign magnates such as PRIM, and foreign journals such as the *Star*, will quietly subside into the obscure retreat which LERDO'S more magnificent star would fain provide him with. Irrepressible during the "Intervention," rising Phœnix-like invariably from the ashes of defeat, I can hardly believe that JUAREZ will consent to play puppet in the pageant which LERDO and clique are so busily engaged in preparing; and great as may be the desire of the Mexican Richelieu to wear his master's cloak, it yet may never warm upon his shoulders. Time, however, which envelops all the secrets of the future, will in due course solve for us this riddle.

DINNER TO MR. NELSON.

The course of Minister NELSON since his advent among us here has called forth nothing save warm commendation, and the general feeling entertained here by all classes is that General GRANT, in making his selection, could not have made a better or more fortunate one. All his diplomatic efforts have so far been eminently successful, and all his suggestions are received with marked consideration. I do not intend it, however, to be understood, in making use of the word "suggestions," that Mr. NELSON interferes with his advice as to the administration of Mexican affairs by the Mexican Government, but in that alone which pertains to the requirements of his official position. Minister LERDO tendered him a diplomatic dinner on the 9th, at which all the Cabinet were present, and the entertainment proved a decided success.

Another banquet was given to him yesterday at San Angel. A numerous assembly of distinguished persons graced the feast with their presence, and the wining and dining were excellent.

TAMAULIPAS.

The most conflicting reports have been received here with regard to the revolution in Tamaulipas. The Government party claim a victory, unqualified and complete, over the insurgents. The following dispatch was received by the Minister of War in this City on the 9th: "—C. Minister of War. I have just received a telegram from San Luis, which says: 'The pronounced forces in Tamaulipas recognize GARZA. The war has terminated.' I will give particulars by mail. J. C. DORIA." This dispatch was afterward confirmed. It was dated Queretaro the 9th inst.; but the latest news received from Tamaulipas overthrows all the pretty calculations that had been made on that encouraging telegram, and announces that Tampico had fallen into the hands of the insurgents. This latter report, which turns the tables with such a vengeance, is believed even in Governmental circles here.

A MEXICAN OPINION.

The *Monitor* of the 8th inst., in an article reviewing the political situation of Mexico with regard to the United States, the attitude of the latter toward her, and the perpetuation of her national existence, is of the opinion that the jealousies of the European nations will always interpose between the two Republics, and that the safety of the latter consists in Europe holding at bay the absorption tendencies of Uncle Sam. The *Bulletin* cuts the ground from under the position assumed by the *Monitor* with a scantiness of ceremony quite commendable, and declares that the safety of Mexico consists in adhering to the policy of the United States, whatever it may be, and adds that Europe is powerless to restrain them.

PORTO CARRERO.

TENNESSEE.

The Government and the East Tennessee Railroad Companies—History of the Claims of Both Parties—The Drought, its Extent and Effects—Miscellaneous Political News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Aug. 26, 1869.

An officer of the Government is here under orders from the Quartermaster-General to take possession of the East Tennessee and Georgia and East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Companies, with a view of collecting the sum of $600,000 due the Government from the two Companies for rolling stock and other material sold to them at the close of the war. These roads, in connection with others in the State, were held and controlled by the Government during the later years of the war as military roads, and the engines, cars and material on hand after the surrender of the rebel armies were sold to the roads at prices fixed by a board of appraisers appointed by the War Department.

The value of the purchases was in round numbers $250,000 to the East Tennessee and Virginia Company, and $350,000 to the East Tennessee and Georgia Company. To secure the payment of these sums the Government, in December, 1865, caused the Companies to execute mortgages on their roads for double the amount of the property received. Said bonds or mortgages provided that the sum due the Government should be paid in two years in monthly installments, with interest, the charges of the Companies for postal service or transportation of troops to be deducted, or, in default of such payment, the Government should take possession of the Companies' roads, and out of the revenues pay whatever balance should be due. A lien was retained on all the property sold and restrictions against any sale or transfer agreed upon. These are the main features of the instruments under which the Government now proposes to take possession of these roads.

Now, it is held the Government has no right or authority to take possession and control of these roads. The bonds were executed in 1865 by the Presidents of the two Companies under a species of duress, and in a manner which so far as the law goes renders them null and void. They were compelled by duress to execute instruments which they had no power to execute, and which are, therefore, in law utterly worthless. So far from the Government having derived any advantage from their execution it has positively sustained a serious loss. The officers of these roads—THOS. H. CALLOWAY, President East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, and JOHN R. BRONNER, (since deceased,) President East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, were willing and ready to give the Government any security within their power for the payment of these debts, but they protested against executing these bonds without the consent of their director's stockholders, for two reasons—first, because they had no authority whatever to execute such instruments; and second, because the State and other creditors held first and second mortgages on the roads which would render the proposed instruments comparatively worthless.

The unwillingness of the presidents to sign the bonds was construed as an attempt to deprive the Government of security for its claim, and they were notified that unless the bonds were signed before a certain day their roads would be seized by the military and payment at once enforced. Under these circumstances, Presidents CALLOWAY and BRONNER signed the bonds, the former accompanying his signature with a protest denying his right or authority to bind the Company in any such manner.

The statements I have thus far made only present one phase of the case. One reason why these Companies have delayed paying these claims is that they have larger counter claims against the Government. These originated during the war, and the consideration is engines, cars and material furnished to General BURNSIDE'S army, upon the occupation of East Tennessee in 1863. These claims are now pending in the Departments at Washington and have already been the cause of some litigation. The facts on this point of the case are substantially these: When General BURNSIDE came to Knoxville, in September, 1863, he found engines, cars and shops, and all the material necessary for the operation of the roads at his disposal. All of this property would have been run into Virginia and Georgia by the rebel forces, but for the efforts of Messrs. CALLOWAY and BRONNER, and their associates. They defeated so far as they could the efforts of the rebel military, and through their information and assistance General BURNSIDE intercepted engines and cars, and secured possession of very valuable property. By reason of this assistance BURNSIDE was enabled to retain control of this country. With such aid he was enabled to move his troops rapidly, and gather into his depots of supply the grain of the country. He has cheerfully given evidence as to the great advantages these roads gave him. The value of this property, which came into General BURNSIDE'S possession, together with what was destroyed by him, exceeds the amount of the claims which the Government now seeks to enforce, and it is to secure payment of these claims by set-off that these railroad Companies now refuse to pay the Government.

To break down their claims, the Government, through the advice and assistance of selfish and spiteful enemies of the roads, caused a criminal prosecution to be instituted in the United States Court at this place against the officers of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, charging them with conspiracy to defraud the Government by presenting false and fraudulent claims for payment. The claims alleged to be fraudulent were the claims I have just described. This case was tried before Hon. CONNELLY F. TRIGG and a jury at the term of the Court just ended. After a six days' investigation, during which the Government made a desperate effort to impeach the justice and legality of the claim, the jury, after a consultation of some five minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty. This legal proceeding, fairly conducted, fully sustains the justice of the claim which these Companies present for payment, and should have great weight with the officers who have this case under supervision.

The justness of their claims having been sustained, the Government can afford to treat them fairly. Under the peculiar circumstances which now surround us as a people, these Companies cannot now pay this debt which the Government demands. The earnings of the roads are about exhausted in expenses of operating them and in paying the interest on their heavy indebtedness to the State.

They cannot, in good faith to the State, their creditors and the people, voluntarily surrender the roads. What steps the Government will take remain to be developed.

DROUGHT.

We have been suffering, in common with other sections of the country, from a drought of unprecedented duration and severity. Within the memory of the oldest inhabitant no such a season is recalled. It must cause great destitution with the poor in some localities. The corn crop is our great dependence here, and I am very safe in saying we will not now have one-third of a crop. On the river bottoms, and in some of the coves where heavy dews and light showers have refreshed vegetation, something will be raised, but in most counties everything green is dried and withered. It has been near eight weeks since any body of rain has fallen, and during most of this time the thermometer in shady places has been well up in the nineties. Some places it has reached as high as 106° in the shade. Vegetables of every kind are very scarce; potatoes few and high. Young trees have many of them been killed. Add to these calamities a prevailing hog-cholera, which has killed off thousands, and you can see we will have some trials this coming Winter. We are now having a fine rain.

Matters in the political world are very quiet just now. Candidates are being announced for the coming Constitutional Convention, which is to remodel the Judiciary and revise BROWNLOW'S legislation, and provide for our public debt.

Recent developments confirm my statements, made on the night of the election, that ANDREW JOHNSON'S return to the United States Senate is certain. A few leading journals oppose him, but the great mass support him heartily. SENTER'S majority is 65,000. STOKES' vote is 54,000 as against 56,000 polled for GRANT last Fall.

The *Tribune & Herald* is the name of a new paper just publishing its first number at Jonesboro, East Tenn. It is a Republican paper, and presents an attractive experimental number.

OMEGA.

VIRGINIA.

The Town of Lexington—The Military Academy—Washington College—Characteristics of the People of the Place—The Scotch-Irish Stock.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEXINGTON, ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA., Monday, Aug. 23, 1869.

The town of Lexington affords a convenient place of refreshment on a tour to the Springs and through the mountains of Virginia, being distant twelve miles from the Natural Bridge, ten from the Rockbridge Baths, (which the correspondent of the London *Times*, visiting during the late war, pronounced unequaled in virtue and brilliancy by anything of the sort in Europe,) and seventeen miles from the Alum Springs, (a water, the principal ingredients of which are iodine, sulphates of iron and alum, magnesia and sulphuric acid,) and which is on the direct road to the warm and hot springs of Bath County. The town is also one of the most interesting in Virginia. The extent and success of its educational institutions have fairly won for it, from the red-brick and harsh-looking town of Charlottesville, the title of "The Athens of Virginia."

There were 270 cadets last session at the Virginia Military Institute. It is now vacation term, at which time the cadets usually go into camp and undertake all the discipline of regular soldiers, performing each evening in dress-parade. But owing to the want of tents, which the State in its financial difficulties has not furnished, the encampment has been intermitted this year, and, as nearly two-thirds of the cadets are on furlough, there are no parades or other exercises, and there is but little to repay the visitor beyond the examination of the buildings, which have in the main been reconstructed since General HUNTER'S raid. The success of this military academy has greatly increased of late years, since, from being an exclusive State institution, it has extended its benefits of instruction to pupils from all the States of the Union. It originated from a slight germ. Formerly, a guard of soldiers was maintained at the expense of the State, for the purpose of affording protection to the arms deposited in the Lexington Arsenal, for the use of the militia of Western Virginia. About the year 1836, some zealous friends of education, among whom was Governor MCDOWELL, thinking that the arsenal might be converted into an educational institution, without any increase of expense to the State, and afford at the same time equal security to the public arms, applied to the Legislature to make the necessary change. After various delays the application resulted in the establishment of the Virginia Military Institute, in the year 1839. Since then, its success has been such as to fulfill the wishes of its warmest friends.

Here also is situated Washington College, which last session numbered nearly five hundred students, exceeding the State University, and which has progressed from a beginning as humble as the military school in its neighborhood. It is one of the oldest literary institutions south of the Potomac, having been established as an Academy in the year 1776, under the name of Liberty Hall, by the Hanover Presbytery, then embracing the whole of the Presbyterian Church in Virginia. Liberty Hall received its charter from the State in the year 1782; and in 1796 it received its first regular endowment from the hands of the "Father of his country." The Legislature of Virginia, "as a testimony of their gratitude for his services," and "as a mark of their respect," presented to General WASHINGTON a certain number of shares in the old James River improvement, a work then in progress. This, WASHINGTON, unwilling to accept for his own private emolument, presented to Liberty Hall Academy. To perpetuate the memory of this act the name of the institution was, by the unanimous vote of the trustees, changed to Washington Academy, and in the year 1812, by an act of the Legislature, still further changed to Washington College. Subsequently there were other bequests to the College, among them one from the Cincinnati Society of Virginia. Within late years the course of instruction has been enlarged by a Professorship, founded by Mr. MCCORMICK, the inventor of the reaping machine; and still another Professorship, recommended by General LEE, the President of the College, has been added, through a donation made by Mr. PEABODY, the last of the public gifts of this distinguished philanthropist, and amounting to the considerable sum of $60,000.

The country around here is interesting in its natural features and in its population. It is especially so as the abode of that Scotch-Irish stock and "true blue" Presbyterianism which yet in Rockbridge and Augusta Counties, and in what is called the upper portion of the Valley of Virginia, (although geographically the lower) making its head near Staunton, exhibits traits and influences as distinct, and cherishes traditions as peculiar and dear as the Puritanism of New-England. From the Scotch-Irish stock of this portion of Virginia have sprung some of the most remarkable men of the nation. We may name STONEWALL JACKSON, SAM HOUSTON, of Texas, who was born in a small house six miles north of Lexington, and Rev. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D. D., President of the theological seminary at Princeton, N. J., who was a native of this county, and married a daughter of the "Blind Preacher." A multitude of names, attached to the romantic history of "Burden's Grant," some of them yet extant in numerous families in this region—the Prestons, the Paxtons, the Lyles, the Grigsbys, the Shorts, the M'Donnells, the Crawfords, the Cumminses, the Browns, the Wallaces, the Willsons, the Carutherses, the Campbells, the McCampbells, the M'Clurgs, the M'Cues, the M'Kees, the M'Cowns, &c., &c.,—attest the relationship to the race which imbibed the indomitable spirit of JOHN KNOX.

The history of the origination of this strong and fruitful element in the population of Virginia is new to many readers, being mostly traditional; and, as derived from the accounts of one of the early settlers of the Valley, it has an interest which the writer can but briefly reproduce here. The Blue Ridge, the high mountain barrier of Virginia, enveloped in a peculiar blue mist, remained a mystery and romance to the settlers in the distant plains below for nearly one hundred years after Jamestown was first permanently settled. The first exploring parties who surmounted it came from the upper branches of the Rappahannock and the Northern Neck, and founded the town of Winchester, which continued to be a frontier post until the French were driven out of Canada. The German Pennsylvanians, being passinate lovers of fat lands, no sooner heard of the rich vales of the Shenandoah (originally Shenando) and its branches, than they began to join their countrymen from Europe in pouring themselves over the country about Winchester. Finding the main Shenandoah mostly preoccupied, they followed up the north and south branches, until they filled up all the beautiful vales of the country for the space of sixty miles. They long retained, and yet partially retain, their German language and the German simplicity of their manners; although of late years a sensible transition has been going on about the borders of their old settlements. How far they might have progressed in filling up the Valley of Virginia if the way had been clear, remains a matter of speculation; for ere they had reached the head branches of the Shenandoah, their immigrant columns were met by another race, who, with equal adventure and greater vigor of character, contested the land of promise.

The new influx of population proceeded from a slight circumstance, if we are to credit tradition. JOHN LEWIS, an Englishman, induced by the accounts of a peddler, had penetrated this region and founded a settlement on Middle River. In 1736 he met with BENJAMIN BURDEN, the agent for Lord FAIRFAX, proprietor of the Northern Neck, and in the entertainment of a hunt provided for his visitor, LEWIS captured a young buffalo calf, and gave it to BURDEN to take home with him to Williamsburg. This sort of animal was unknown in Lower Virginia; the calf would, therefore, be an interesting object of curiosity at the seat of government. BURDEN presented it to Governor GOOCH, who was so delighted with this rare pet, and so pleased with the donor, that he promptly favored his views, by entering an order in his official book, authorizing BENJAMIN BURDEN to locate 50,000 acres of land, or any less quantity, on the waters of the Shenandoah and James Rivers, on the condition that within ten years he should settle at least one hundred families on the donated lands. BURDEN returned forthwith to England for emigrants, and the next year, 1737, brought over upward of one hundred families to settle upon the granted lands. At this time the spirit of emigration was particularly rife among the Presbyterians in the northern parts of Ireland, in Scotland, and in the adjacent parts of England. Most of BURDEN'S colonists were Irish Presbyterians, who being of Scottish extraction, were often called Scotch-Irish. They increased and multiplied until ere the first generation was passed away, they began to send forth colonies to new lands, many penetrating to North Carolina, where they founded a considerable settlement, of which there are yet strong traces, in the Counties of Orange and Guilford.

The characteristics of these people were strongly marked—not less, we repeat, than those of the Pilgrim Fathers—and they yet survive to a marked degree in their hardy descendants. Their detestation of civil tyranny descended to them from the Covenanters of Scotland; and, on the dispute between the colonists and the mother country, they were Whigs of the firmest and most unconquerable spirit. They were a sober and thoughtful people; and it is remarkable that they never showed any disposition to join the bands of white hunters, who formed a sort of connecting link between the savage aborigines and the civilized tillers of the soil. Another characteristic of these people was their rigid Calvanistic, or, as some would call it, Puritanical morality. Founded on a religious principle, this morality was sober, firm and consistent, though, in some of its aspects too stern to be altogether winning. No sooner had they provided necessary food and shelter for their families, than they began to provide for the regular and decent worship of God. They built churches of the solid limestone of the valley, and they called pastors as far as their limited means would admit. Their social intercourse was chiefly religious. The meetings of the presbytery, which circulated through the principal churches, drew together a large concourse, and were celebrated as the chief religious festivals of the country. Except these solemn festivals, and the weekly meetings at church, the families of the country had but little social intercourse, except occasional visits and the occurrence of marriage feasts. Nothing was known of gay amusements common among the Virginians of the low country. The careful and religious education of their children was one of the most important features of their domestic policy. Common schools arose among them as soon as their settlements were founded.

Of the institution whence sprung Washington College, the following account is yet preserved in a manuscript local history of one of the oldest citizens of this place:

"The school-house was a log cabin. Hither about thirty youths of the mountains repaired, 'to taste the Pierian Spring,' thirty-five years after the first settlement of Burden's Grant. Of reading, writing, and ciphering, the boys of the country had before acquired such knowledge as primary schools could afford; but with a few late exceptions, Latin, Greek, algebra, geometry, and such like scholastic mysteries, were things of which they had heard—which they knew perhaps to lie covered up in the learned heads of their pastors—but of the nature and uses of which they had no conception whatever. It was a log hut of one apartment. The students carried their dinner with them from their boarding-schools in the neighborhood. They conned their lessons either in the school-room, where the recitations were heard, or under the shades of the forest, where breezes whispered and birds sang without disturbing their studies. A horn—perhaps a real cow's horn—summoned the school from play, and the scattered classes to recitation. Instead of broadcloth coats, the students generally wore a far more graceful garment, the hunting-shirt, homespun, homewoven and home-made by the industrious wives and daughters of the land. Their amusements were not the less remote from the modern tastes of students—cards, backgammon, flutes, fiddles, and even marbles, were scarcely known among these home-bred mountain boys. Firing pistols and ranging the fields with shot-guns to kill little birds for sport, they would have considered a waste of time and ammunition. As to frequenting tippling-shops of any denomination, this was impossible, because no such catchpenny lures for students existed in the country, or would have been tolerated. Had any huckster of liquors, knick-knacks and explosive crackers hung out his sign in those days, the old Puritan morality of the land was yet vigorous enough to abate the nuisance. The sports of the students were mostly gymnastic, both manly and healthful—such as leaping, running, wrestling, pitching quoits, and playing ball. In this rustic seminary a considerable number of young men began their education, who afterward bore a distinguished part in the civil and ecclesiastical affairs of the country."

DRALLOPAE.

A TAX-RECEIVER ROBBED.

A Philadelphia Official's Office Entered and Robbed—Two Safes Broken Open, and $40,000 Stolen.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, Aug. 28.

This morning at an early hour it was discovered that the office of the Receiver of Taxes, at the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, had been entered and robbed. The safe doors were standing open, burglarious instruments lay around, and the bricks and mortar of demolished walls strewed the floor. An examination disclosed that some $15,000 in cash, and about $25,000 in drafts, checks, &c., making a total of $40,000, were missing. As yet no clue has been discovered likely to lead to the apprehension of the robbers.

The office of the Receiver of Taxes, Mr. JOHN M. MELLOY, occupies a portion of the first floor of the west wing of Independence Hall; the remainder being taken up by the old room of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Running between the two, with an entrance on Sixth-street, and an exit on the avenue reaching between the wing and the main building to the square in the rear, is a wide entry way. Opening upon this entry, a door of ordinary dimensions admits to the office, and passing through it we are at once in the wide room occupied by the clerks of Mr. MELLOY. Around three of its walls—the northern, eastern and western—are stationed desks, guarded by wooden railings, each of them appropriated to a single clerk. Against the southern wall, resting upon foundations in the cellar, is built the fire-proof safe or vault of the office. It is some twenty feet in length by six or seven in width. Within it again is placed what was deemed a burglar-proof safe, of small capacity, but heavily made. This latter was the receptacle of the money received in the office during the day; each clerk, who had a small tin box solely to himself, placing therein the money he himself had taken, and then depositing both in the safe. The outer or larger safe is built of brick, and is closed in with an iron door.

Within the Court-room back of the office, and the entryway mentioned between the two, the homeless bootblacks and newsboys who congregate in that neighborhood by scores frequently sleep at night, and as there they are in nobody's way and doing no harm, they are seldom disturbed. Last night the little fellows slumbered there as usual—some in the court-room, a few in the entry. About 9 o'clock they were rudely awakened by three men, who represented themselves as officers, and ordered to leave under pain of being "locked up"—a terror to the poor children. Of course they obeyed, not doubting the authority of the strangers, and left—afterward gathering on the steps of the building and resting against its walls. Some time after their ejectment they heard a noise like pounding or hammering. It was not loud but perceptible, and continued, according to the testimony of the boys, until 2 o'clock this morning. They knew it was unusual, but suspected nothing wrong; and the apple-man at the corner, together with the hot-corn woman on the steps, agreed with them that it was occasioned by the men who had summarily driven out the sleepers making some repairs inside. At 2 o'clock the boys noticed the men make a hasty or rather a running exit from the eastern door of the building, and disappear in the darkness of the square, into which they directed their flight. Previously to this, a circumstance that they now remember, they had observed two other men prowling around the corner all the evening and night, vanishing with those who had been inside the office. Of the two outsiders, one walked constantly around the angle of the building, first on Sixth, then on Chesnut-street, while his comrade stood leaning against the wall of the office, directly beneath a window, evidently for the purpose of hearing whether the operators within made too much noise, and apprising them if they did. That corner never being without an occupant all night long, no interest or surprise was excited by the presence of the strangers.

At this point further testimony fails; the remainder of the story must be speculation. An examination of the windows of the Court-room renders it more than probable that the burglars effected an entrance into the building by forcing the sash of the one at the southeast corner, and thence easily gaining the floor inside. Here they stumbled over and aroused the sleeping boys, and first arousing, then drove them from the place. From the Court-room they issued on the entry, by means of a door which opens thither; thence they proceeded to the rear door of the Tax Receiver's office, likewise opening on the entry. This was easily forced, the simple weight of a man, or the pressure of his shoulder, being all that was required to burst it and admit to the office. Their first task, after getting into this room was to draw the shades of the street windows.

Then they collected the dusters and office coats of the clerks, which hung upon the walls, and gathered everything else which could serve to deaden the sound of the bricks as they fell from the wall of the safe during the operation of demolishing it. On the floor, immediately in front of the iron door of the safe, they piled the garments. The cutting of the wall by means of chisels, and its tearing away by means of crowbars, were then successfully finished. The holdings of the lock being removed, the door of the outer safe was thrown open, and the burglars were at the small one containing the treasure. Here their task was more difficult, but they accomplished it. Manifestly they were experts, and had come fully prepared with all needed tools. Several hours must have elapsed before they succeeded in chiseling out that piece of the safe door in which the lock was buried; but when once it was out the prize within was theirs. The tin boxes were lifted from their places, broken open and rifled, and everything else of any value inside the safe has disappeared. Either now or before the drawers of the different desks of the clerks were forced and their contents abstracted. A complete ransacking of the office was made.

Something at length must have frightened them away. This is evidenced both by the testimony of the bootblacks, who saw them run from the building, and by the fact that between three and four hundred dollars in money and twenty-five hundred in checks were found upon the floor this morning. A precipitate flight only would have dropped this money. These are the facts of the robbery.

The detectives are already engaged upon the case, but as yet have fallen upon nothing to give any hope of the discovery of the perpetrators.

Execution of a Colored Man at Little Rock—He Protests His Innocence.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, Aug. 20.

Yesterday JAMES WARNER, colored, suffered the death penalty for the murder of Mrs. STANGE, about one year ago. The execution took place immediately south of the Penitentiary, on the scaffold which was used at the hanging of TATUM, a few months since, charged with a similar crime. Unlike TATUM, WARNER remained firm to the last, declaring his innocence of the awful crime with which he was charged. A large crowd witnessed the affair, of all sizes, sexes and color:

At 11:45 WARNER arrived on the ground in an open wagon, accompanied by Rev. JOHN PEYTON and Rev. WILSON BROWN, (both colored,) a few guards, preceded by Deputy Sheriffs VANCE and VANDERGRIFF. The prisoner looked rather calm, but very pale. He ascended the stairs with a firm and steady step. Mr. VANCE then read the sentence of the Court, after which WARNER spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS: I am hung for a crime that I know nothing about. I am as innocent as a lamb in Heaven. I have been condemned by false witnesses; but I am prepared to go. Farewell to all.

Rev. WILSON BROWN then offered a fervent prayer. The prisoner continued to utter "Lord, have mercy upon me;" "Pray, my friends, it is a but short journey;" "Thank God for this hour;" "When you see me again it will be in glory." The cap was then placed over his face—the rope adjusted around his neck, and with the exclamation, "I am going to glory," and a few groans, the drop fell at 11:57. He struggled very little. A few contortions of the body, and a quivering of the limbs, and JAMES WARNER was beyond the cares and strifes of this world. Dr. HAYTHORNEWHITE ascended the steps, examined the body, pronounced it dead, and at 12:5 it was lowered to the ground and placed in a coffin. The rope slipped behind his neck when the drop fell, and instead of breaking the neck, choked him to death.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

His Arrival and Reception at the Hawaiian Islands—A Dinner Party and a Ball in His Honor—Departure for Japan.

From the Honolulu Gazette of July 28 and Aug. 4.

Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Galatea*, commanded by His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH, arrived at Hilo on July 18, and remained there two days, during which time some of the officers made an excursion to the volcano, the Duke preferring to remain in Hilo, where he was the guest of Captain THOMAS SPENCER. Having left Hilo on the 20th, she arrived here on the afternoon of the 21st, a little after 5 o'clock. Mr. WODEHOUSE, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General, repaired on board promptly, and was followed immediately by the Governor of Oahu and Major PRENDERGAST, His Majesty's Chamberlain, who, in the name of the King, welcomed His Royal Highness, and invited him to take up his residence on shore. The Duke was pleased to accept His Majesty's invitation, and the next morning at 10 o'clock he was again welcomed in the name of the King, and conducted to His Majesty's carriage, which was in waiting to take him and his suite to the late residence of His Majesty's father, where he will reside during his stay here. The crowd of citizens, which was very great, showed their welcome by most enthusiastic cheers.

The Duke having expressed a desire to see the Hawaiians collected together, and to be enabled to form some idea of their ancient customs, Hon. Mrs. DOMINIS issued invitations for an exclusively native party, at Waikiki, on Tuesday. His Royal Highness resolved to see the whole of the entertainment, and proceeded at an early hour to the place appointed for it, accompanied by the gentlemen of his suite. Several of the officers of the ship likewise availed themselves of the opportunity to form a slight idea of a native feast. The band from the ship was in attendance, and delighted the large number of people exceedingly, while the affability of the Duke delighted them still more.

His Majesty, himself, was also present, as were their Majesties, Queen KALAMA and Queen EMMA, Hon. Mrs. BISHOP, Her Excellency, KEELIKOLANI, Mrs. KEKELA NAEA, (Queen EMMA'S mother,) and, as a matter of course, Mrs. DOMINIS, and her sister, Hon. Miss LIKELIKE.

The largest feast that has been spread, for many years, was there; every variety of Hawaiian delicacy was offered, to the infinite amusement of the distinguished guest, and the gentlemen accompanying him. No general invitations were given to foreigners, but the American Minister and all the foreign Consuls being invited, took part in the entertainment. After the feast, which, by the way, was accompanied by volunteer chants of greeting for the English Prince, native dances and games were the order, and although it is certain that the music was not as artistic as that furnished by the band from the ship, great amusement was afforded to the visitors, and great satisfaction given to the natives in the opportunity of seeing the Duke.

On Wednesday, July 28, a large number of Hawaiians—men, women and children—amounting to some thousands, visited His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH, each bringing a present, in accordance with an ancient custom among the people called *hookupu*. Many of the presents were of value, while others were only valuable as showing the good feeling of the donors toward His Majesty's guest. Nothing could excel the enthusiasm and good feeling with which the people brought their little tokens of kindly greeting to the Prince, except it was the thorough enjoyment of the occasion by the Prince himself.

On Wednesday evening His Majesty gave a ball at Iolani Palace, in honor of the Duke. The weather was propitious at the commencement; the atmosphere clear, the night starry and the temperature delightfully cool. The spacious grounds of the palace were illuminated by Japanese transparencies or lanterns. The palace was splendidly lit up; the pillars hung with fragrant evergreens and festooned with flowers; the fountain played in the shifting light, and everything wore that air of beauty so peculiar to this tropic land. The ball-room, spacious and airy, was elegantly fitted up for the occasion. The band from the *Galatea* delighted the people with their music. The flags of Hawaii and Great Britain were arranged with those of the United States, France, the North German Confederation and other friendly nations. About one hundred ladies were present, representing the youth and beauty of Honolulu; the gentlemen numbered about one hundred and fifty. The illustrious guest, his Royal Highness, was the centre of attraction, and seemed to win all hearts by his modest, kind and courteous demeanor.

The ball was opened by a quadrille, His Royal Highness leading Queen EMMA out as a partner, Lord CHARLES BERESFORD, Mrs. BISHOP. The band played an excellent piece of music, said to have been composed by the Duke himself. Then followed waltzes, quadrilles and gallopades, and joy beamed on each countenance as they wound through the misty mazes of the dance. Enjoyment reigned supreme; the interchange of lively sallies of wit and humor, and the gay repartee, indicated a capacity for enjoyment that was delightful to observe.

About 12 o'clock His Majesty, taking on his arm Mrs. WODEHOUSE—the Duke taking Queen EMMA—led the way to the supper room, marching always to the sound of the bagpipes. All enjoyed a delightful repast, free from all those restraints which sometimes mark such festive occasions, until the Duke, rising, called the attention of the company, and asked them to join him "in a toast to the health and prosperity of His Majesty, KAMEHAMEHA V.," and then proposed three cheers—himself leading them with a right good will. His Majesty returned the compliment by asking the company to join him in pledging "the health of Her Majesty, Queen VICTORIA, and all the royal family of England, and more especially of the royal Duke, now among us." This was drank with enthusiasm, His Majesty leading the cheers, in like manner as His Royal Highness had done.

On Friday His Royal Highness entertained at dinner, at his residence on Queen-street, His Majesty, the King, Queen EMMA, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. BISHOP, Governor and Hon. Mrs. DOMINIS, Major PRENDERGAST, His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Mrs. WODEHOUSE, and Colonel KALAKAUA. There were also present of the suite of His Royal Highness, Lord CHARLES BERESFORD, Hon. Mr. YORKE, Mr. HAIG and Mr. CHEVALIER.

On Monday the *Galatea* sailed for Japan. The Duke of EDINBURGH was accompanied to the wharf by His Majesty, attended by his staff. The parting between His Majesty and the Duke was most cordial. Large numbers of people had assembled on the wharf to see the Duke embark, and as he stepped into his barge, many rushed forward with wreaths, bouquets and flowers, throwing them into the barge and over the Duke, until His Royal Highness was quite covered.

FRAULEIN TINNE.

Her Reported Murder by Camel-Drivers—Sketch of her Life, Travels and Explorations.

From the Evening Post, Aug. 28.

A cable dispatch gives a report from Tripoli of the murder of Fraulein TINNE, the African explorer, and two of her attendants, by their own camel-drivers, while traveling on the Abirgoush road, between Murzuk and Ghat.

Fraulein TINNE, a German lady of large fortune, has been engaged for several years in explorations of Africa, undertaken at her own expense. When SPEKE and GRANT were exploring the Nile, Miss TINNE, accompanied by her mother and her aunt, Baroness VON CAPELLEN, with a large number of servants, attempted to penetrate with their own steamer from Chartoum up the White Nile, in order to reach the two explorers; but, on account of sickness and the difficulty of ascending the rapids, were compelled to return after reaching Gondokoro. The von Heuglin expedition soon afterward arrived at Chartoum, intending to get to Waday; but this being found impossible, VON HEUGLIN and Dr. STEUDNER determined to explore the country between the Nile and the Lake Tchad, when the ladies resolved to accompany them. They explored the Bahr-el-Ghasal (the western tributary of the White Nile) as far as Lake Req; then proceeded to Bongo, in the country of the Dor, Dr. STEUDNER dying on the way, on the 10th of April, 1863; then, with VON HEUGLIN alone, to Kulanda, in the eighth degree of northern latitude, and to the Dembo or Kosanga River, when the leader was stricken down with sickness, and was compelled to give up his projected journey to the Njam-Jam on the river Seua. Fraulein TINNE alone returned with him to Chartoum, and then over Berber, Sanakin and Suez (22d November, 1863,) to Europe, for her mother, her aunt and two waiting maids had fallen victims to the African climate.

The dangers which Fraulein Tinne experienced on this journey did not deter her from continuing. She started from Tripoli on the 28th of January of the present year, and arrived at Moorsook, in Fezzan, after a journey of about two months' duration. She traveled leisurely, her caravan consisting of more than fifty persons and seventy camels. All her followers, with one exception, were either Arabs or negroes, and she herself dressed like an Arab lady. She was looked upon by the Arabs with the greatest respect, and they called her "Bent-er Rey," that is, "Queen's Daughter." Her long sojourn and travels in the Orient produced a total abhorrence of European habits, and she became embittered against everything European. Before starting upon her last journey she determined to go even further in getting rid of everything not African about her, and so left her own and her servants' watches in Tripoli, in order to have nothing, as she expressed it, "to remind her of the hated civilization." But she soon found the need of something by which to know how time flies, and was compelled to write to the Dutch Consul at Tripoli, requesting him to send her a timekeeper, not European, but an Arabian sand-clock or hourglass.

She was a zealous collector of plants, and had a number of camels loaded solely with blotting paper and immense collections of plants. This labor promised to be very valuable, for the flora of Soudan is almost unknown, and of previous African travelers only Dr. VOGEL was a botanist, and all his papers were lost.

On her last journey Miss TINNE intended to proceed from Moorsook southward to Borneo, and to return over Kordofan and Egypt. The report of her death needs confirmation, but it is not improbable.

TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.

Murder of Miss Douglass, in Casey County—The Sheriff's Account of the Affair.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

LIBERTY, CASEY COUNTY, KY., Aug. 21, 1869.

I was this morning handed a copy of your paper of the 13th inst., in which there appeared an article relative to the Douglass tragedy or murder case in this county, which seemed to call for further particulars and a more full explanation as to the action of the civil authorities in this county. The facts are substantially these:

1. There has been some feuds and disputes between the DOUGLASS family and one of their neighbors for more than a year. Their neighbor's name is DAVID ELLIOTT, a well-to-do citizen. His house has been fired into, rocked and otherwise mistreated; his fencing has been burned; and, lastly, his barn, a valuable building, has been fired and burned. He suspicioned and still believes that the DOUGLASS boys were guilty of some if not all the mischief. He therefore obtained a warrant for the arrest of WM. W. DOUGLASS and his three sons and nephew of the same name, and placed it in the hands of the district officer for their arrest. The officer went to the house of W. W. DOUGLASS on the evening of the 26th ult., arrested the boys and left them, went some distance off and summoned two of their neighbors as guards, and returned to the house of WM. W. DOUGLASS, he being absent from home. The officer and guard concluded to stay until the old man should come home, and sat up until after ordinary bed-time, waiting for DOUGLASS to come in. He not coming, they—officer, guards, the prisoners, and family—all went to bed. About 12 o'clock at night the inmates of the house were aroused by the barking of the dogs and a gun shot by some one outside of the house. Mr. DOUGLASS and daughter, CAROLINE, made for the door to make it more securely fast. Officer ROSS and guard also made for the door and demanded that it be opened, when they did open the door, and found a number of men outside, who demanded of them the prisoners. He told them that he had the DOUGLASS boys under guard, and to let them alone. The Kuklux cursed him, and told him to leave, and that d—n quick; and he says he obeyed in double quick. The guard were pulled and pushed out of the crowd, and told to leave instanter, and they obeyed. About that time SILAS DOUGLASS leveled a musket charged with thirty-two buckshot or slugs, and fired at the party, now at the door of the house. His sister CAROLINE passing just at the time between him and the person fired at, received a portion of the contents of the musket in her right side and shoulder, from the effects of which she died. Some of the party outside then fired at SILAS, shooting him through the heart. About the same time another shot was fired and one of the Kuklux fell near the door. JAMES DOUGLASS rushed out of the door and seized the fallen man by the head, (pistol in hand,) demanding who he was. A name was given, but the young man does not distinctly recollect the name.

The Kuklux then took to flight, carrying their wounded with them. Blood was seen on the path and fencing out to the big road. A party of men, numbering from twenty-two to twenty-seven, were seen in the big road, just after the firing ceased at the house, the most part of whom moved rapidly away in a north-westerly direction from DOUGLASS' house. I reached DOUGLASS' house about 10:30 o'clock A. M., taking with me Dr. WALLS, Squire SPEARS, and other neighbors. I offered my services, officially or otherwise, to the DOUGLASS family, as did many of the very best citizens of the county, and remained with them until late in the evening. The next day I endeavored to find out the names and whereabouts of the guilty party, but not finding any person willing to swear out a warrant, I came home, telling the DOUGLASSES I would be ready and willing to work for them any time when they would place me on legal footing. I heard no more from them until the 3d day of August, when WM. W. DOUGLASS met me in Liberty and demanded of me a guard to take him to Lebanon. I told him I had no power or authority to grant his request, but if I had I would do so. He (Douglass) then left the town, going in the direction of Lebanon, Ky., saying that he was going there to report his treatment to his friends, the Federal authorities. On the 5th day of August I was again in Liberty, WILLIAM W. DOUGLASS, in company with a squad of soldiers, came into town and halted for a short time. Mr. DOUGLASS went before the County Judge and obtained a warrant for the arrest of about twenty persons. He took me out and asked me to read the warrant, which I did, and asked him what he would have me do. He said he did not know just then, but would decide in a few minutes. He took the warrant from me and went across the street to where the soldiers were. He returned to me again in the Clerk's office, and said that the soldiers were going on, and wished him and me to meet them that evening at R. N. HATTER'S, about eight miles east of Liberty on the road leading to DOUGLASS' house. I agreed to do so, and went at the hour agreed upon. When I got to HATTER'S the soldiers had gone. Mr. DOUGLASS was there—still having the warrant in his possession. I again asked him what he would have me do? He said he did not know until he could get to see Mr. HATTER, who had gone down the creek, or to Middleburg, and it might be late in the evening before HATTER got back, and that he—DOUGLASS—must go home before dark. He handed to Mrs. HATTER the warrant, saying to me—when we want you we will send for you. He started off in the direction of his home, and I returned home. I saw nor heard no more of the warrant until Monday night, the 9th inst., when the same warrant with some alteration and interlineation was brought to my house, together with an additional warrant and with a request that I proceed immediately to make the arrest of the persons named in the two warrants. Early next morning I proceeded to make the arrests. A large number of the accused, hearing I had the writ, surrendered themselves to me, and by noon of the next day I had twenty-one out of the twenty-seven accused under guard. It is not true that I permitted them to carry arms and go at large. I saw no arms in the possession of any person arrested. It is true that I did not jail them, but I did summon a guard of steady old men to guard them until an investigation could be had. I then sent a deputy to the house of Mr. DOUGLASS to inform him of the arrest, and that I had agreed to begin the examining trial on the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and that the deputy would wait for him to get his witnesses, &c. Mr. DOUGLASS was not at home. The deputy returned again the next day, and told them he had been sent to work for them. I summoned to the place agreed upon by the accused, the County Judge, the prosecuting attorney, and two justices of the peace from a distant part of the county, and notified Colonel ADAMS, DOUGLASS' attorney, of the time and place of trial. At the appointed place and hour I called the roll of the accused, and all answered. A Court was organized of Justices CALHOUN and PEYTON, and the prisoners were brought before the Court. But DOUGLASS failed to appear to prosecute, and had not sent instructions to his attorneys. There being no testimony against the prisoners, the Court dismissed the case. The County Judge was there; the County Attorney was there; Colonel ADAMS, the prosecutor's attorney, was there; other legal gentlemen were there, only waiting a bid to pitch in, either for or against the accused; and at least two hundred of as good and loyal citizens as there are in the State were there.

I have never seen or spoken to Bailiff WYATT, who was in command of the ten soldiers spoken of, but did say to Mr. DOUGLASS that I had no right to demand military assistance until he had made an effort with the civil powers of my county and failed to make the required arrest. I had made no efforts; I heard of no threats of resistance to the civil authority.

I have been in public office of one kind or another from 1854 until now, and I have never seen the citizens of this county more willing to submit to the laws of our country. This is the first case of the kind that has occurred in this county, and it is to be hoped it is the last one, and that the guilty parties will yet be found and punished.

Something was hinted at in your paper about persecution on account of political proclivities. Now, the facts are substantially these: ELLIOTT, one of the accused was an originally Black Republican, and is yet; BROWN and HAGGARD are Radicals; DURHAM and ROBINSON are Radicals, and have been since the beginning of the war; three-fourths of all the accused were in the Federal army; Mr. DOUGLASS and sons are Radicals, and live in one of the most intensely radical neighborhoods in the United States; three-fourths of all the parties concerned in the whole case voted for ADAMS, the Radical candidate elect in this county, but a day or two after the tragedy occurred. The prosecuting attorney is a moderate Radical; the Court before whom the prisoners were arraigned were and are intensely Union men. The county bragged, and is yet bragging, that she furnished more Union soldiers than any county of a like population in the State. To my knowledge there was not a rebel or a rebel sympathizer in the original writ that Mr. DOUGLASS obtained, or in the last one granted him.

I omitted to say at the proper place that five or six of the accused, as mentioned in the warrant, have left the county or have not been found.

I have been thus particular to give the public the benefit of the entire case and surroundings.

G. W. SWEENEY,
Sheriff of Casey County.

CALIFORNIA SUMMER RESORTS.

What They Are—How to Reach Them—The Cost of Travel.

Californians boast that their State offers attractions for travelers and pleasure-seekers not equaled anywhere on this continent. The Pacific Railway has brought this section of the country within a week's ride of the East. We are told that the journey can be made with comfort in superb cars. Before long travelers will pass over it for the mere sake of a ride across the continent. Once upon the other side, however, and the temptation to visit the great natural wonders on that coast will be irresistible. Therefore what these Pacific attractions are and how to reach them is here told briefly for the benefit of "Summer resorters:"

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

By far the grandest piece of nature on the Pacific coast is the Valley of the Yosemite. Travelers tell that there is nothing to surpass it the world over, and that no word-description can do it justice. This vale lies in the Sierra range, and is distant not 250 miles east from San Francisco. The first time a white man ever entered it was in 1848, and ten years more passed before it attracted general attention. Until recently it has not been easy of access to visitors, and even now the journey is somewhat hard; but no one thinks of weariness when once at the valley. The route from San Francisco for excursionists is by way of Stockton, a city 110 miles due east. Steamers leave the former place every day at 4 P. M., run through San Francisco Bay, San Joaquin River and Mormon Slough, reaching Stockton at 3 o'clock the next morning. This ride for a single person costs about $4 in gold. At 6 A. M. stages start for Mariposa, a place one hundred miles in a southeasterly direction, which they reach at 11 o'clock the following morning, stopping over night at Hornitos. Stage fare $10, and $2 for the night's rest. Yosemite now is only forty-three miles off, but cannot be reached except by saddle horses, and two days more are required for the trip. Mariposa furnishes the necessary animlsa at $3, and a guide at $5 a day, whose board must be paid while in the valley. Tourists camp out in the woods over night without tents, as none are needed. The second day the horses bring their riders to Inspiration Point, and the whole magnificence of the Yosemite breaks upon the view. Down in the valley is a public house, where the excursionist can remain any length of time at $3 a day. This is called the Mariposa route, besides which there are Hardin's and the Coulterville routes. Hardin's is shorter and cheaper, but not as easy as the others in accommodations. The round trip from San Francisco to the valley for a single person, remaining there three days, can be made at a cost of $90 by the old routes and $50 by the new.

Whatever Eastern pleasure-seekers who flock to the fashionable watering places along our Atlantic coast might think of a Yosemite excursion, with its stage and horse travel, for a Summer trip, it is certain that no one ever made it to return disappointed. The valley is ten miles long and three wide. It sides are granite walls from 2,000 to 4,500 feet high, or nine times higher than the Hudson Palisades. Great domes and pyramids rise above the deep hollow, at the bottom of which is a little lake and stream. A small river, seventy feet wide, tumbles over on one side of the immense height, coming down in three falls of 1,300, 250 and 450 feet. In the valley are nooks and bits of scenery of rare beauty, contrasting almost strangely with the solemn grandeur of the surrounding walls and peaks. The spot is more than a place for Summer resort; it is one of the wonders of the natural creation, and is destined to be visited by thousands of people from all parts of the country when more Pacific railways are laid.

THE BIG TREES.

Next to the wonderful valley, the groves of giant trees in California are worth a journey to see. There are three of these, the most noted being the Calaveras grove, in the county of that name. It is reached by way of Stockton, from where a stage ride of sixty-one miles takes one east to "Murphy's." From this place to the trees is a distance of eleven miles. Part of the road is over hot plains and foot-hills, and part by a clear stream, through shady woods of pine and oak. At the grove is a good hotel which charges $3 per day. The trees are of mammoth size and are great curiosities. In height they are from 150 to 327 feet, diameter 10 to 30 feet, and there are ninety-two of them. Some idea of their size may be had from a comparison of them with Trinity Church steeple, above which the tallest tree would tower full sixty feet. Their age is supposed to be from 1,200 to 2,500 years. The cost of a trip to this grove, from San Francisco and return, is about $35 in gold. There is another grove six miles from Mariposa, on the Yosemite route, which is considered as attractive as the one in Calaveras County. It contains 427 trees, the largest being thirty-four feet in diameter. By branching off for a day, the tourist can see these trees on his way to the valley. A smaller grove of twenty-four trees, the largest of which is thirty-six feet in diameter, is to be seen on Hardin's route. It is called the Tuolumne grove.

MOUNT DIABLO AND LAKE TAHOE.

Among the resorts nearer to San Francisco is Mount Diablo, forty miles away to the southeast. The view from its summit is superior to any in the State, and includes all the country and towns around San Francisco, the Golden Gate, the valley of the Sacramento, and the mountain peaks of the coast range and Sierra Nevada. The trail to the top of Diablo is eight miles long, and just dangerous enough in some places to make the ascent exciting. Its summit is 3,876 feet above the sea. The expense of the trip, which takes forty-eight hours, is $12 50, without a guide. Lake Tahoe is at a greater distance, but is becoming a very popular place of resort. It lies in the State of Nevada, seventy miles beyond the Calaveras trees. The climate there during the hot months is delightful, and the water of the lake is exceedingly pure, while the scenery is varied and beautiful. Fishing and sailing can be enjoyed. If any one wishes to spend but two days at Lake Tahoe, the cost of the round trip from San Francisco would be about $50.

THE GEYSERS AND OTHER SPRINGS.

The Geysers cannot be passed over in this sketch, as they are among the wonders that California boasts of. For a rarity, part of the journey to them is made by the cars. They are something like sixty miles north from San Francisco and are resorted to for their medicinal qualities. Hundreds of springs of all kinds, colors and temperatures are to be seen in that vicinity, with immense deposits of sulphur, alum, magnesia, epsom salts and other minerals. "The puffing and roaring of the steam which issues from every crevice in the rocks, and rushes with great violence from 'Steamboat Springs,' the dashing and surging of black boiling water in the unfathomable depths of the 'Witches' Cauldron,' and the sulphurous fumes which fill the air, produce an indescribable effect on the beholder." Expense of trip, $25. The White Sulphur Springs are a favorite resort for families from the city.

For an ocean resort, Santa Cruz to the south enjoys the best reputation. Other Summer spots are the Warren Springs of Alameda County, San Raphael and Mount Tamalpais, Congress Springs and Donner Lake.

If the tourist wishes to extend his travels, distant "resorts" are not wanting. There is Sitka, 1,663 miles from San Francisco, which can be reached by steamer in nine and a half days at an expense of $100. From that point he can roam over our new possession at pleasure. Or possibly Mormondom may be an attraction to him, in which case the Central Pacific Railway will take him 750 miles to Ogden in two days, and a stage a few miles further to Salt Lake City, for $60. The volcanoes of the Sandwich Islands are but 2,200 miles away, a twelve days' trip for $90; and by spending thirty-nine days on the Pacific, the Celestials of Hong Kong, 6,334 miles westward, can be visited at an expense of $700, including a return ticket.

Thus it will be seen that the coming people of the Pacific States are not to be deprived of Summer enjoyment for lack of resorts and watering places to go to. Nature has provided them abundantly, including "magnificent distances," which doubtless render them all the more attractive, and railroads in time will make them accessible. In California and the other States the stage is still indespensable. BANCROFT's new *Pacific Guide* book, a San Francisco publication similar to *Appleton's Railway Guide*, contains an index of 212 routes on that coast, of which eight are trails and wagon roads, sixteen railroads, forty-one steamer lines, and 147 stage coach routes.

The Pacific Codfishery—Its Increase in Importance.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 19.

The Pacific fisheries are steadily growing in importance. The fleet after codfish this year numbers about twenty vessels, ranging from 50 to 400 or 500 tons each, and all owned in this city; and more vessels have been ordered from New-England. The catch has not been so large this year as in former seasons, but some fluctuations are to be anticipated, and so far the business has been less precarious in the Pacific than in the Atlantic, while there will always be fewer risks from storms. The increased cost of certain articles used in the business will lessen its profit this year. Salt, in particular, has gone up from $8 or $10 to $25 a ton. But parties interested are confident that the Pacific codfishery is bound to increase yearly in importance, and look for more certainty or uniformity in the profits when it shall have been better systematized and understood. A check this year is regarded as favorable to the permanent good of the business. The easy success of the initial efforts begat an overweening confidence, and caused a neglect of ordinary precautions.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 28, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,500 U. S. 6s,'81, C., bs	123⅛	50 Adams Ex	58⅛
60,000 U.S.5-20 C,'62.b3	123⅛	100 Am. Mer. U. Ex. bet. call	36⅛
1,000 do	123	10 do	37
67,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	120⅝	100 N. Y. Cen......c	201⅞
397,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'67	120⅞	100 Hud'n R. bet. call	184
3,200 U. S. 5-20 C.,'68	120⅞	100 Reading R	95⅜
25,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	111⅝	200 do	95⅞
11,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	115	400 do bet. c. b3	96
65,000 U. S. 6s, Cur	110⅞	700 Lake S. & M. S	105⅞
2,000 do	110⅞	40 Panama R	230
10,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n	53⅜	400 Clev. & Pitts. b30	107
12,000 do	53⅜	200 Chi. & N. W	84⅞
5,000 do	53⅜	10 Chi. & N. W. Pf	95⅛
20,000 do	53	500 do	95⅞
7,000 N. C.S.6s, new	49⅞	10 do	95⅛
5,000 do. spec. tax	56⅞	300 do..bet. call	95⅞
15,000 do	56	100 Chi. & R. I. R	114⅞
1,000 Missouri 6s	87⅞	100 do...bet. call	114⅞
10,000 La. 6s, Lev. B	65⅞	25 do	115
2,000 Erie 1st M	98	10 Mil. & St. P	78⅞
1,000 Erie 3d M	90⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	87⅞
6,000 M. So. S.F.Bds	98⅞	100 Tol., W. & W	83
4,000 do	98⅞	200 P., Ft. W. & Chi. guarant'd	88⅞
1,000 Chi. & N.W.1st	90⅞	100 do...bet. call	88⅞
2,000 Mil. & St.P. 1st	91	70 do	89⅞
12,000 P., F.W. & C.2d	96	1000 Ohio & Miss. R	32⅞
5,000 Long Dock I.B.	91	200 Chic. & Alt	155
1,000 West. U. Tel.7s bds	89	30 N.Y.& N.H. R.R	140
50 Phoenix Bank	109⅞	15 N.Y.& N.H.Scrip	135
100 Bruns. C. L	8⅛	100 H. & St. J. R. Pf	122⅞
100 West. U. Tel	37	20 Mor. & Es	88⅞
300 Pacific M.S.S.Co	80⅞		

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$110,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'62	123⅜	$50,000 U.S. 5s.10-40 R.	111⅜
1,000 do	123	100,000 U.S.5-20 C.'65	122⅜
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'64	122	200,000 do...b3	122⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n	53	200 Reading	95⅞
10,000 Va. St. 6s, x c	55	100 L. S. & M. S....b10	106⅞
5,000 Ga. St. 7s	92	400 do	106⅞
1,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M	83⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf	95⅞
5,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	81	100 do	95⅞
100 Canton Co....b. c.	56	500 Mil & St.P.Pf	87⅛
200 Mariposa Pf	13	100 N. J. Cen....b30	108⅛
10 Am. M. U. Ex.	38⅛	100 do	108
10 do...bet. call	37	100 Morris & Ess. R.	88⅞
200 Harlem R....b. c.	161	200 Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅞

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000 N.C. St. 6s	56	500 L. Shore & M.S	106⅞
10,000 Mo. St. 6s...b3	87⅞	100 do...b3	106⅞
100 Mariposa.......b3	7⅛	200 do	106⅞
100 Pacific Mail	80⅞	100 Ohio & Miss	32⅞
100 Hudson River	183⅞	100 C. & N.W. Pf	95⅞
600 Reading	95⅞		

MONDAY, Aug. 30—A. M.

The Trade of the City in the general markets last week was quite large in Foreign Goods and Domestic Exports, and fairly active in the line of Domestic Commission Goods, (chiefly Cotton fabrics,) although this department of business is somewhat affected by the downward turn in Cotton at Liverpool and the close approach of the new crop receipts, which are currently estimated as likely to reach three millions of bales, and some few authorities, on the almost uniform favorable accounts from the South, go as high as 3,250,000 bales. It must be borne in mind, however, that such extreme opinions proved 300,000 or 400,000 bales out of the way last season, and the more general belief at present is that the extent of planting in the Spring, admitting a favorable picking season this Fall, will scarcely justify more than 3,000,000 as a safe calculation. The crop weather in Great Britain, through the past week, was reported fine, and some export orders on the New-York market for Grain and Flour have been reduced in their limits as to price. A fine crop of Wheat and Corn in the East of Europe is also reported as certain. These statements rather qualify the satisfaction derived from the Domestic Produce clearances from this port, last week, of $5,581,000 value, though we look for no immediate serious falling off unless the Western holders of Grain refuse to meet the reduced Export limits, which in any event is not likely to be general in the face of another great harvest West and South. The Imports of Foreign Merchandise for the week reach seven millions of dollars, and Customs Duties were paid upon about the same amount, preliminary to placing the Goods in market. The Foreign Dry Goods trade is looking fair, though said to be backward from several important sections of the country. The Customs in August at New-York are to the close of the fourth week $13,486,000 Gold, with the receipts of two business days (to-day and tomorrow) to be added. The whole receipts last year were $12,268,000.

In the Wall-street markets Gold advanced nearly as much as the price had lost the week before, but not without repeated sudden fluctuations, and the help of political rumors from France at the close of the week. These rumors, though dissipated by the telegrams of Saturday morning, failed to qualify the *Bullish* movement in the Gold Room. The Public Funds mark a partial rise of ½ ⅌ cent. on the closing quotations of Saturday week, while the Railway dealings were irregular and less satisfactory to the buyers for the rise. The differences at the close were in favor of New-York Central and Hudson, after an intermediate decline of 4 or 5 ⅌ cent., and against most of the Western lines, though to no important extent. The speculative spirit, upon the whole, is of a less confident character than the week before, several influences other than the current Money market, which is comparatively easy at moderate rates, inducing caution and greatly lessening the volume of business contrasted with seasons of positive buoyancy. Among these is the continued apprehension that with all the available help of the Treasury in keeping down its balances, there may be a scarcity of Greenback and National Bank Notes in this market later in the season to answer the demands of the country in moving the new crops. The amount of Notes of both descriptions in the New-York Office of the Treasury was reduced during the week close upon five million of dollars, lowering the Currency balances from $10,334,000 to $5,373,000, while the Banks, (though probably on a rising average late in the week, after Thursday's and Friday's disbursements from the Treasury,) show $277,000 less in Greenbacks and Greenback Certificates, than on the previous return. The Foreign Exchanges are in good supply, and the demand from the Import trade only moderate.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 28, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,729,024
Decrease in Specie	2,125,408
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	277,977
Decrease in Deposits	3,270,007
Decrease in Circulation	28,362

	Aug. 20, '68.	Aug. 28, '69.	Aug. 21, '69.
National Capital	$74,007,700	$73,502,907	$73,502,907
Local Capital	9,662,500	11,662,305	11,662,305
Total Capital	$83,670,200	$85,165,212	$85,165,212
Loans	271,780,724	261,011,909	262,740,933
Gold and Gold Notes	16,949,105	19,469,042	21,594,450
Other Legal Tenders	67,737,276	52,852,302	53,130,279
Deposits	210,334,646	188,754,539	192,024,546
Circulation	34,112,139	33,847,971	33,876,333
In Sub-Treasury	92,163,862	85,882,817	91,892,863

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Aug. 21, '69.	Aug. 28, '69.	Aug. 29, '68.
On deposits	$192,024,546	$188,754,539	$210,334,646
Circulation	33,876,333	33,847,921	34,112,139
Total	$225,900,879	$222,602,510	$244,446,785
25 ⅌ cent. would be	$56,475,219	$55,650,627	$61,111,696
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	74,724,729	72,321,344	84,706,484
Excess	$18,249,510	$16,670,717	$23,594,788
Rate for Money	6 ⅌ cent.	6 ⅌ cent.	5 ⅌ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $7,076,828 against the total entries of $6,198,507 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,581,238, against $3,568,654 same week last year. The Exports of Specie amount to $163,500, against $492,034 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,343,756. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 1,206 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 6,126.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted;

January	$22,821,251	July 17	$6,925,955
February	22,944,525	July 24	5,128,494
March	28,021,622	July 31	5,807,512
April	31,536,364	Aug. 7	5,209,234
May	24,168,103	Aug. 14	4,798,614
June	27,481,204	Aug. 21	5,804,148
July 10	4,176,212	Aug. 28	7,076,828
Total since Jan. 1			$237,350,166
Against same date 1868			170,341,129
Increase since Jan. 1			$67,009,039

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, is as follows:

January	$13,153,017	July 14	$3,713,122
February	10,894,812	July 21	4,668,910
March	12,568,895	July 28	4,544,577
April	15,409,067	Aug. 4	3,934,558
May	16,078,606	Aug. 11	3,727,514
June	17,219,716	Aug. 18	4,568,552
July 7	4,431,637	Aug. 25	5,581,238
Total since Jan. 1			$119,242,221
Against same time, 1868			105,856,152
Increase since Jan. 1			13,486,079
Gold, Aug. 28, 1869			134 ⅌ cent.
Gold, Aug. 29, 1868			144¼ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows:

January	$3,214,390	July 17	$1,762,546
February	3,232,083	July 24	3,082,015
March	2,839,968	July 31	631,706
April	1,767,601	Aug. 7	1,810,343
May	2,512,380	Aug. 14	784,116
June	2,335,531	Aug. 21	492,981
July 10	908,734	Aug. 28	163,500
Total since Jan. 1			$24,898,234
Same time 1868			64,409,113
Decrease since Jan. 1			$39,515,879

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1869:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$9,702,416	January	$12,551,453
February	12,179,728	February	1,922,544
March	13,241,406	March	3,696,831
April	10,036,268	April	4,655,460
May	10,024,613	May	12,681,439
June	8,847,210	June	3,121,675
July	10,502,046	July	17,364,482
Aug. 7	3,286,037	Aug. 7	741,589
Aug. 14	3,363,460	Aug. 14	382,659
Aug. 21	3,492,865	Aug. 21	315,179
Aug. 28	3,343,756	Aug. 28	186,704
Total 1869	$88,911,713	Total 1869	$64,624,015
Total 1868	77,971,966	Total 1868	60,130,581

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Aug. 29, '68.
Amer. Gold Coin	131⅞@134@132¼@134⅛@134	144¾
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	122⅞@123⅜	114¼
Consolidated 5-20s	120½@121	108⅞
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	114¾@115	108⅞
New-York Central	199¼@195@202	125¼
Rock Island	114⅛@114¾	102
Lake Shore	107¼@106⅜	85½
Hudson River	180⅛@178@183¾	140
Northwestern	83⅛@84½	83⅛
Pittsburg	105½@107	86¾
Reading	95⅞@95⅞	90⅞
Northwestern Pref.	96⅛@95⅞	83⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛@32⅞	29
Pacific Mail	79@80⅞	101¼
St. Paul Pref.	88⅞@87⅞	84½
St. Paul Common	80⅞@77½@79	77⅝
New Tennessee 6s	53⅞@53	63⅛
New North Carolina 6s	50@49⅞	70
Old Virginia 6s	55@55	53⅛
Toledo and Wabash	84⅛@82⅛	58⅜

The sales of Gold continued at Friday's advance, notwithstanding the contradiction of the sensational French rumors in the morning papers. The sales were at 133⅞@134@134⅛@134½@133⅞@134 ⅌ cent. The Treasury Office received during the week $3,343,756 for Customs, while the Banks on their averages lose $2,125,408 Gold. In the other departments of the Bank return there is a further liquidation of $1,729,024 of Loans and Discounts; the general line of Deposits is down $3,270,007, and the Greenbacks fall off $277,977. The lawful Money strength of the whole movement to Deposits and Circulation is less by $1,580,000 than on last Monday. The Money market, nevertheless, closed easy to the Brokers at 6@7 ⅌ cent. The Public Funds were ⅛@¼ easier on the Gold-bearing Stocks, and ⅛@¼ better on the Currency 6 ⅌ cents.

The Railway speculation was generally tame, although prices were no lower at the close of the day than on Friday. The dull feeling grows in part out of the delay in Central and Hudson consolidation and the unsatisfactory effect of the recent Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Toledo and Wabash consolidation, but chiefly out of the unsettled opinions of the Street as to the course of the Fall Money Market and the demand upon the New-York Banks for Currency to move the crops.

Business at the Second Board was over before 2 o'clock, and the Long Room was closed about 3 o'clock P. M. The later transactions on the Street were unimportant. The following quotations were made about 4 o'clock P. M. as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	115⅛	115
United States 5-20s of 1862	123⅛	123⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	121⅛	121
American Gold Coin	133⅞	134
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	53⅛	53
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	86⅞	86⅞
North Carolina Bonds, new	49⅞	49⅞
New-York Central	202⅞	202
Reading Railway	95⅞	95⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅞	114⅞
Northwest Common	84	84⅛
Northwest Preferred	95⅞	95⅞
Pacific Mail Company	80⅞	80⅞
St. Paul Preferred	88	87⅞
St. Paul Common	79	79
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅞	32⅞
Hudson River	183	183⅞
Harlem	160	160½
Lake Shore	106⅛	106⅞
Wabash	82⅞	82⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg'd, 1881	122⅞	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	120⅞
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	123⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	120⅞
5-20 reg'd, 1862	122	5-20 coup., 1868	120⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	123⅞	10-40 reg'd	111⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	122	10-40 coup	115
5-20 coup., 1865	122	6s currency	110⅞

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	140	Bank of North Am	109½
Mechanics'	137	Irving	110
Union	125	Metropolitan	137
America	142	Nassau	106
City	205	Shoe and Leather	145
Phenix	109	Corn Exchange	122
North River	90	Continental	100
Tradesmen's	150	Park	170
Fulton	150	Central National	112
Seventh Ward	112	Fourth National	105
State of New-York	110	Ninth National	112
Commerce	120	Tenth National	104½
Mechanics' Bk. As	130	Eleventh Ward	100
Ocean	101	Oriental	150
Chatham	160	Gold Exchange	140
Bank of the Republic	121	Bank's and Brok's As	107

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal Bonds, 1870	99	Missouri 6s	87⅞
Ill. coupon 6s, 1877	99	Louisiana 6s	71
Ill. coupon 6s, 1879	99	Louisiana 6s, Lev. bs	65
Ill. War Loan	99	Louisiana 8s, Lev. bs	84
Indiana 5 ⅌ ct	98⅛	California 7s	126
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., 1873	98	Connecticut 6s	99⅛
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., 1878	97	Rhode Island 6s	99
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	61⅛	Alabama 5s	62
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	53	Alabama 8s	93
Vir. 6s, ex coupon	55	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L	108⅛
Vir. 6s, new bonds	59	N. Y. coup. Bounty L	108⅛
Georgia 6s	83	N. Y. 7s, Can. L., 1870	100½
N. Carolina 6s	56	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., 1872	102
N. Car. 6s, new bonds	49⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., 1873	102
S. Car. 6s, new bonds	66	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., 1874	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N.Y. Central 6s, 1883	91	Gt. Western 1st M., 1888	83⅛
Erie 1st Mortgage Ex.	98	Gt. Western 2d M., 1893	80⅛
Erie 7s 2d Ind., 1879	96⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M	77
Erie 7s 3d Ind., 1883	90	Gal. & Chi. extd	96
Erie 7s 4th Ind., 1880	82	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	109
Erie 7s 5th Ind., 1888	77	Chic., R. I. & Pacific	94⅛
Hud.R.7s 1st M.1869-70	99	Morris & Essex 2d M	91⅛
H.R.7s 2d M. S. F., 1885	100⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F	99
Mich.C.n.1st M.8s,1882	128	N. J. Central 1st M	99
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7p.c.	98⅛	N. J. Central 2d M	100
Pacific R.7s g'd by Mo.	90	N. J. Cen. new bonds	95
Ill. Cent. 7 p.c., 1870	119⅛	Clev.&Pitt. con'd S.F.	83
Alton & T. H. 1st M	93⅛	Clev.&Pitt. 4th M	74
Alton&T.H.2d M. pref.	81⅛	Chi.&Alton Inc	90
Alton&T.H.2d M. Inc.	76	Dub.&S. City 1st M	92
Chi.&N. Western S.F.	96	Peninsula R. R. Bds	90
Chi.&N.W. Int. B'ds	89	Mil.&St. P. 1st M. 8s	100⅛
Chi.&N.W. 1st M	90⅛	Mil.&St. P. 1st M	91⅛
Han.&St.Jo.LandG	107⅛	Mil.&St. P. I. & M. d.	86⅛
Del.L.&W.1st M	98	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	86
Tol.&Wab'h 1st M. ex.	89	Chi.&Gt. East'n 1st M.	82⅛
Tol.&Wab'h c. bonds.	76⅛	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M.	83
T.W.&W. con. conv. SF	86	N. York & N. H. 6s	98

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Aug. 28, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$91,960,010 04
Gold receipts	618,767 86
*Gold payments	6,259,744 77
Gold balance	76,817,428 20
Currency receipts	290,340 18
Currency payments	691,839 26
Currency balance	5,373,864 49
General balance	85,883,817 49
Included in gold receipts—Customs	322,000 00

* $6,200,000 gold certificates canceled and sent to Washington.

We understand that Assistant Treasurer BUTTERFIELD, to accommodate the Bankers and Brokers who deal largely in or with Gold, has consented to renew the issue of Gold Notes of the denomination of $10,000. These notes will be made payable to the order of W. G. WHITE, Cashier of the New-York Treasury Office, and will be paid out and indorsed over to parties applying for them in preference to the smaller denominations usually employed in the Gold Department of the Office. We also learn that the holders of 10-40 Gold Interest due on Wednesday, Sept. 1, can be accommodated in advance to-day or to-morrow.

MR. CHARLES L. FROST, President of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway, advertises that books of transfer have been placed in New-York with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Of the Cumberland Coal trade of the past week the Cumberland *Civilian* says:

The following shipments by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal were made for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 21:

	Tons.
George's Creek Coal and Iron Company	749.04
American Company	3,732.18
Central Company	2,572.16
Midlothian Company	1,082.16
Hampshire and Baltimore Company	1,396.17
Consolidation Company	2,738.12
Borden Company	2,597.17
C. O. and I Company	1,918.02
Maryland Coal Company	538.02
For private parties	1,076.00
Total	19,388.04

By railroad—Statement of Coal shipments over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the week ending Aug. 11, 1869, were as follows:

	Tons.
Despard Gas Coal Company	1,530.00
From Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, via Cumberland:	Tons.
Consolidation Company	3,199.11
Borden Mining Company	1,723.00
Hampshire and Baltimore Company	658.00
Midlothian Company	685.04
Cooke	486.12
From Eckhart Railroad:	
Cumberland Coal and Iron Company	2,036.19
Via Piedmont:	
George's Creek Coal and Iron Company	2,147.01
Central Company	2,959.03
Atlantic Company	2,001.09
Franklin Company	1,440.13
Piedmont Company	2,408.06
Swanton Company	1,567.14
Potomac Company	1,978.01
Hampshire Company	1,829.03
Barton Company	908.09
American Company	2,389.15
Total shipments over B. and O. Railroad	30,149.05

Usury at Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I note with much interest your remarks on usury in your issue of 25th inst., under the head of "Monetary Affairs." Besides the valuable information stated, they raise a moral question, which needs ventilation. It is this, whether the taking of interest beyond the legal one (except in the case of bills of exchange payable elsewhere than at the place of discount) is not such an offence against law, as every conscientious officer of a national bank should avoid.

Section 30 of the National Currency act directs that "the rate allowed by the State or territory where the bank is located, and no more," may be charged; allowing, however, on paper payable at another place than the place of discount, the current rate of exchange. The law moreover provides a penalty either in the voluntary surrender of the excessive interest, or the compulsory recovery of double that amount.

The same law also prevails that each director "shall take an oath that he will not knowingly violate or willingly permit to be violated, any of the provisions of this act." We have thus the prohibition; the penalty; and the oath to obey the law. On the face of this statement, it would not seem to require much argument to show that the usance which it is alleged obtains largely among the national banks, is—not to put too fine a point on it—an immorality. Indeed, the common mind, I should think, would accept this conclusion as a foregone one.

There is the prohibition! That ought to be enough. Then there is the penalty, which is defined to be the "suffering in person or property, which is annexed by law or judicial decision, to the commission of a crime, offence or trespass, as a punishment." Now, what right-minded man should ever be willing to encounter the penalty of law. Penalties are annexed to laws to insure their obedience, and the moral character of a penalty is not affected by the question, whether it be in the shape of a fine or imprisonment. It all lies in this, that it is intended to prevent the infraction of law. And no party can justify himself morally in breaking any law, by accepting the risks of the penalty; else this would justify any crime. And yet there are scores and scores of bank officers that take precisely this ground of defence. That they escape the penalty almost universally only proves that the wants of business men are taken advantage of, and their redress practically nullified. For, suppose that, say, once a week, every national bank all over the country were "brought up standing" by some borrowers or other, and the penalty inflicted, would not the tongue of reproach be kept wagging at the culprits so industriously as to make a second conscience that would "establish a raw" on the old one now so indurated by the present immunity from the penalty?

Besides this our law makers have enforced the simple sense of righteousness which lies in the letter of the law by a penalty. Tow the Divine Law giver has said that "an oath is for confirmation, and is an end of all strife." So that whatever temptation there may be in poor, human nature to the infraction of law, and however consenting men may be to run the risks of the penalty, we have here superadded (beyond the usual conditions on which law presents itself to the common mind for obedience,) the "oath," the "confirmation," "the end of all strife," in the way of temptation. At this every man of integrity ought to desist, if not before, in the infraction of law.

It is well known that great advantages have accrued to the national banks by the privileges of the National Currency act. So much so that generally their stocks are held at large premiums. And capitalists would greedily increase the number of them, if opportunity were offered to them. Why then should not the recipients of these favors be content with their legal advantages without seeking illegal ones? Why should they not obey a law the conditions of which they accept—the penalties of which stare them in the face, and obedience to which they swear to fulfill? They cannot offer the excuse of necessity for this trespass against law. Agur might say, deprecatingly, "Lest I be poor and steal," but they cannot. The hot haste with which capitalists seized the privileges of the law, the tenacity with which they hold them, and their large dividends and increasing surplus funds preclude such a plea. It does not take much wit or observation or experience, to know that a national bank, conducted strictly in the line of law, pays. Now in view of all this stands out the startling fact that largely over our country are a class of men, thrifty in their business life, of high intelligence, first-class social position, against whom no reproach of immorality lies in the community, who are thus habitual violaters of law. Need one wonder that every now and then we hear of flagrant direlictions among bank officers, whose moral sense may be thus weakened in advance, or that the infection of law-breaking crops out on all the surfaces of society?

You say rightly that the penalty referred to "is not recognized as an indictable offence; nor does it vitiate in any way the principal or validity of the contract." But should it not lay an indictment before conscience and public opinion, and does it not "vitiate" the soundness of public morality?

A NATIONAL BANK OFFICER.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

Bankers, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, offer for sale $1,500,000, Seven Per Cent., Twenty-five Year Bonds of the City of New-Orleans, issued under the act of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved 27th of February, 1869, at 75 cents and accrued interest.

The undersigned confidently recommend these Bonds to Capitalists as a first-class investment, and they will take pleasure in affording full information respecting the same.

The Interest on said Bonds for one year in advance has already been provided for, and deposited with the Southern Bank, the Fiscal Agent of the City of New-Orleans.

The punctual payment to the Fiscal Agent by the City of New-Orleans of the Interest on these Bonds is imperatively fixed by law, and they will constitute a first mortgage on all the Real Estate of the City of New-Orleans, now moderately estimated at $120,000,000 after the consolidated debt, which will soon be extinguished by the annual tax of $650,000.

The Interest Coupons of these Bonds are payable in the City of New-York on the 1st of September and 1st of March, and the Fiscal Agent of the City of New-Orleans will promptly provide for and have the same paid at the counter of the Chemical National Bank of this City.

A limited amount of these desirable Bonds will be disposed of at the rate above named, (say 75 and Interest,) if applied for between now and the 1st of September next, and in case of an excess of demand for the same, the undersigned will award the Bonds to the first applicant.

The right is reserved of advancing the rate upon these Bonds after the 1st of September a. c.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. Issued by the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.
We confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment.
At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.
Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the rate.
Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., Financial Agents of the Company.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.
Full particulars furnished by JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	10	Hides, bundles	100
Beeswax, pkgs	2	Leather, sides	6,169
Cotton, bales	1,482	Petroleum, ref., bbls	1,830
Eggs, bbls	612	Butter, pkgs	499
Flour, bbls	12,032	Cheese, boxes	4,204
Wheat, bushels	36,327	Lard, tierces	99
Corn, bushels	42,966	Lard, kegs	150
Malt, bushels	832	Starch, boxes	80
Rye, bushels	48	Tobacco, hhds	145
Oats, bushels	23,364	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	17
Beans, bushels	165	Whisky, bbls	221
Dried Fruit, pkgs	77	Wool, bales	138
Hemp, bales	19	Copper, bbls	98
Hops, bales	77	Tallow, pkgs	3
Hides, No	88	Stearine, pkgs	10

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamship *The Queen*, for Liverpool—24,000 lbs. Cheese, 3 Railroad Cars, 1,500 bbls. Flour, 104,592 lbs. Tallow, 150 bbls. Pork, 229 hhds. Tobacco, 62,226 bushels Wheat, 13,737 lbs. Bacon, 6,532 lbs. Lard, 85 bbls. Resin.

By the steamship *City of Paris*, for Liverpool, (corrected cargo)—726,528 lbs. Cheese, 868 boxes Cheese, 142,202 lbs. Bacon, 11 cases Hardware, 23 bbls. Pork, 46,620 lbs. Lard, 4 cases Sewing Machines, 20 bales Cotton, 59 bales Hops.

By the bark *Sydenham*, for London—7,571 bbls. Flour, 4 hhds. Tobacco, 89 tierces Tobacco, 4,800 Staves.

By the bark *Maria Nina Galatola*, for Cevita Vicchia—341 hhds. Tobacco, 491 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *T. K. Weldon*, for Marseilles—125,062½ gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the brig *Queen of Devon*, for Plymouth—10,440 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *J. E. Brett*, for Liverpool—3,312 bbls Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Elise*, for Konigsberg—1,874 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Iowa*, for Glasgow—35,875 bushels Wheat, 13,254 bbls. Flour, 4,000 Staves, 315,032 lbs. Cheese, 1,266 boxes Cheese, 296 bbls. Resin, 58,134 lbs. Lard, 200 boxes Prepared Corn, 46 boxes Extract Logwood, 20 hhds. Tobacco, 108 bales Hops, 29 cases Sewing Machines, 112,000 lbs. Oil Cake.

By the brig *Excelsior*, for Fecamp—239,017 feet Oak Scantling, 1,500 Staves.

By the bark *Simeto*, for Gibraltar—50 hhds. Tobacco, 176 cases Tobacco, 22 bundles Whalebone, 200 tierces Beef, 1,231 cases Petroleum, 15 tons Logwood, 347 bbls. Resin, 2,495 lbs. Tallow, 6 cases Sewing Machines, 2 cases Cigars.

By the ship *Dr. Barth*, for Hamburg—183,020 gallons Petroleum.

By the bark *Ellen Dyer*, for Liverpool—124,417 gallons Petroleum.

By the brig *Rush*, for Malta—113 hhds. Tobacco, 200 bbls. Resin, 1,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Abdel Kader*, for Constantinople—13,100 cases Petroleum, 292 cases Muskets.

By the steamer *New-York*, for Bremen—461,676 lbs. Cheese, 92 tierces Beef, 3,193 lbs. Lard, 7,941 bushels Grain, 1,241 bushels Rye, 60 bales Hair, 262 bbls. Sweepings, 318 gallons Sperm Oil, 210 hhds. Tobacco, 39 pkgs. Hardware, 14 pkgs. Pork, 354 bbls. Resin, 86 Logs Black Walnut, 1,000 boxes Extract Logwood.

By the ship *Ladoga*, for Falmouth—246,332 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been in light supply and moderate demand at $7 37@$7 62 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls continue neglected and nominal.

COFFEE—Rio has been inactive, but quoted steady. Of Maracaibo, 941 bags were sold on private terms. Other kinds have been firm, but neglected. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 16c.@17c.; Angostura, 14½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Holders have been very firm and not eager to sell at prevailing figures, in view of the extremely light stock offering. The demand, however, has been limited. Sales 862 bales, including 573 bales to spinners, and 289 bales to speculators. Also, 200 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for October delivery, on private terms; 250 bales do., November, at 28½c., and 100 bales do., January, at 28½c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA notice the week's business thus: 'Our market for the week has been steady, with fair spinning and speculative demand, closing firm at quotations. The amount of Cotton offering is small, and holders are very firm. The total sales for the week have been 5,134 bales, including 4,402 bales to spinners, 1,497 bales to speculators, and 35 bales to exporters. The market for future delivery of Cottons has been less active, at declining prices. We note the following sales on 'basis Low Middling:' For September, 450 bales at 32c.; for October, 650 at 29½c.@30c.; for November, 300 bales at 28½c.@28⅞c.; for December, 1,650 bales at 27½c.@27¾c.; 250 bales free on board at New-Orleans at 27½c.@27¾c.; 100 bales free on board at Mobile at 26⅞c., and 200 bales free on board at Savannah at 26⅞c.; for January, 250 bales at 27c.@27½c.; for February, 300 bales at 27c.@27½c. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 2,231 bales; to Havre, 780 bales; total, 3,011 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 2,231 bales; to the Continent, 780 bales; total, 3,011 bales. The Dry Goods market quiet. The crop accounts continue remarkably good, and 3,000,000 bales is the general estimate for the next crop."

Closing Prices of Cotton To-Day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	30¼	30¼	30¾	31
Good Ordinary	32¼	32¼	32¾	33
Low Middling	34	34¼	34½	34¾
Middling	34¾@35	35@35¼	35¼@35½	35½@35¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	2,643
Receipts last week	1,364
Receipts preceding week	1,816
Receipts since July 1	355,466
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	679,705
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	20
Exports since Jan. 1	183,894
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	367,637
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	5,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,308,500
Receipts same time preceding year	2,347,000
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,443,000
Exports same time last year	1,649,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	12,500
Estimated stock same time last year	44,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely dealt in, partly for forward delivery, but at rather easier and somewhat irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 20; very inferior to good extra State at $6 20@$6 60; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 60@$7 20, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 20@$6 60, ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were 12,000 bbls. Extra State and Western, for export and on speculative account, at $6 40@$6 50, chiefly Extra State for forward delivery at $6 50 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 50@$6 20
Extra State	6 20@ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c	6 10@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 20@ 6 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 8 25
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 25@11 00

Southern Flour continues in light demand at declining prices; sales have been reported since our last of 380 bbls., at $6 25@$7 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7@$11 50 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is dull and nominal at $6 50@$9 for Extra, ⅌ 100 lbs. Rye Flour continues quiet at $4 25@$6 50 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Cornmeal has been in quite moderate request at $5 25@$5 75 for Western; $5 15@$5 25 for Jersey, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 350 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active. Desirable lots of both Spring and Winter have been held with more confidence and a light offering; other grades have been in fair supply and moderate demand at about former rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 117,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 63@$1 70; Red and Amber Western, Soft to Prime, $1 45@$1 54; No. 1 Spring, a small lot, $1 50; No. 2 Spring, Soft to Prime, $1 37@$1 45; Amber State, $1 52@$1 55; White Southern, $1 70; Red and Amber Southern, $1 53@$1 60, the latter rate for a lot of Choice Amber North Carolina, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in reduced supply and much better request, at advanced prices, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,500 bushels at 97½c.@$1 15 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 16@$1 20 for Poor to Choice Mixed Western; $1 20@$1 21 for Yellow Western; $1 17½@$1 19 for White Western, and $1 23@$1 24 for Yellow and White Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been dull and heavy at $1 18@$1 20 ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt neglected. Oats have been in reduced supply and good request at stronger prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,500 bushels at 63c.@65c. for old Western, and 62c.@65c. for new crop Southern, Jersey and Western, closing with 65c. bid for Prime, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been 1,500 bbls. Flour and 62,226 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 7,571 bbls. Flour for London; 10,440 bushels Wheat for Plymouth; 13,254 bbls. Flour, and 35,875 bushels Wheat for Glasgow, and 9,182 bushels Rye for Bremen. The Albany *Argus* says:

List of boats which passed Fultonville during 24 hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Aug. 27:
COAL—C. E. Elliot, Geneva.
The break has put a stop to navigation.

HAY—New bale Hale has been lightly dealt in at from 50c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lbs. Old rules quiet at 55c.@60c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues in slack demand at 55c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 46,163 Hides; sales, 83,550 Hides; the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 5,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs.; 22¼c.@22¾c., gold, usual selection; 800 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 23 lbs., 19¾c., gold, usual selection; 7,000 Dry Entre Rios, 21¼@22 lbs., 22@22¼c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Entre Rios, 21¼ lbs., private terms; 2,500 Dry Concordia, 21 lbs., 21½c., gold, usual selecion; 2,300 Dry Concordia Seconds, 23 lbs., 19¾c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Corrientes, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Dry Corrientes Seconds, 23 lbs., private terms; 13,200 Dry Montevideo, 21¼@23 lbs., 21¼c.@22¼c., gold, usual selection; 8,700 Dry Montevideo, 22 lbs., private terms; 7,100 Dry Montevideo, 21@22 lbs., 21¼c.@22c., gold, usual selection; 10,900 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20½ lbs., part 21¼c., gold, usual selection; 200 Dry Curacoa, 20 lbs., private terms; 4,650 Dry Matamoros, 5 lbs., 17c., gold, as they run; 1,000 Dry Texas, 23 lbs., private terms; 2,200 Dry Mexican, 20 lbs., private terms; 7,200 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Ox, from Europe, 50 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, from Europe, 48 lbs., private terms; 4,800 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 lbs., 11¾c., gold, usual selection; 500 City Slaughter, 68 lbs., 12¾c. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 169,600 Hides (same time last year 147,800—year before, 182,400,) as follows: 66,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, &c.; 20,000 Dry Montevideo; 8,000 Dry Rio Grande; 12,500 Dry Orinoco; 10,800 Dry California; 3,700 Dry Porto Cabello; 7,500 Dry Central American; 6,500 Dry Bogota and Savanilla; 2,000 Dry Bahia; 700 Dry Havana; 7,500 Dry Pernambuco; 7,000 Dry and Salted Mexican; 6,000 Dry and Salted Texas; 2,600 Dry and Salted Parnahiba; 2,300 Dry and Salted Maracaibo; 3,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, from Europe; 3,500 Wet Salted California.

HOPS—Have been sparingly purchased since our last, including American at 6c.@10c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old, ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@10c.; Eastern, 5c.@8c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@8c.; Michigan, 5c.@8c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ⅌ lb. The receipts were 77 bales; export clearances 167 bales.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole meets with a slow sale, save in the instance of Heavy, which is scarce and wanted. Of the 55,000 sides received this week, the latter has constituted a very small proportion. A light trade is also noted in Oak tannages. Rough Leather is neglected. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak, light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak, Bellies, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Light, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Middle, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Heavy, 27c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 26½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Poor, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb. The receipts to-day were 6,169 Sides.

MOLASSES—Though prices have been maintained, there has been no movement of importance to-day. We quote: New Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ⅌ gallon; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ⅌ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—The general market has been very quiet since our last. No receipts of any article have been reported. Spirits Turpentine has been slow of sale on the basis of 41½c.@42c. for merchantable lots, ⅌ gallon. No dealings of importance transpired in Tar or Crude Turpentine. A very moderate call has been noted for Resins on the basis of $2 40 for strained to good strained, ⅌ 280 lbs. The exports reached 2,273 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 41½c.@42c., chiefly at 42c., for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 50@$3 60; Resin at $2 27½@$9 25 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 60@$3 20; Pitch at $2 50@$2 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been quite dull since our last, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 73@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 93@$2; Bleached Sperm at $2; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 42@$1 45 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM.—Crude has been quoted steady, but has been inactive, at 16½c.@16¾c., chiefly at 16¾c., in bulk, at which about 1,650 bbls. were placed, and 22½c.@22¾c. in bbls. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia, barreled Crude was dull at 22c.@22½c. ⅌ gallon. At Pittsburg, yesterday, there were rather free sales of Crude, in bulk, at 14c. for prompt delivery, and 15½c., buyer all the year, ⅌ gallon. No receipts of Crude were acknowledged here; at Philadelphia, 929 bbls. arrived. The shipment of 125,062½ gallons Crude, hence for Marseilles was reported. Notwithstanding the more favorable advices from Antwerp, quoting the latest price there 55f. Refined Oil here was offered freely, and was rather easier in price on a moderate trade. Sales having been reported of 11,300 bbls., including 3,500 bbls. Standard White, August delivery, at 31¾c.@31⅞c., chiefly at 31¾c.; 8,000 bbls. Standard White September delivery, at 31⅞c.@32c. for the first half, and 32¼c. for the last half of the month, ⅌ gallon Also, at Philadelphia, 4,500 bbls. Standard White, for August and early September delivery, at 31¾c. ⅌ gallon. At Pittsburg, Refined was quoted quiet on the basis of 31¼c. for Standard White. for August delivery, ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 1,830 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,080 bbls. The export clearances of Refined were 3,312 bbls. by the brig *J. E. Brett*, for Liverpool; 124,417 gallons by the bark *Ellen Dyer*, for Liverpool; 246,332 gallons by the ship *Ladoga*, for Falmouth; 1,874 bbls. by the brig *Elise*, for Konigsberg; 183,020 gallons by the ship *D. Barth*, for Hamburg; 1,231 cases by the bark *Simeto*, for Gibraltar; 1,000 cases by the brig *Rush*, for Malta, and 13,100 gallons by the bark *Abdel Kader*, for Constantinople. Standard White, in cases, has been in some request at from 36½c.@38¼c., with sales of 1,500 cases, chiefly at 37c.; Prime White at 38½c.@39½c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been in light demand, yet quoted steady at 10c.@10¼c., in bbls., and 16c.@16¼c., in cases, ⅌ gallon. A sale of 250 bbls., in bulk, was made at 4c. ⅌ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $2 10@$2 15, and for Refined, $2 35@$2 40.

PROVISIONS—The market for Pork has shown more activity, on a freer offering, at slightly reduced prices. The business has been mainly in Western Mess, and in Prime Mess. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,580 bbls., in lots, at $31 87½@$32 12½ for New Mess, closing at about $32, regular way; $32@$32 25 for City Mess; $30 50@$31 for Prime Mess; $32 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been in moderate request and steady; sales have been reported of 150 packages at 14¼c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16c.@16¼c. for Smoked Shoulders; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20c.@22c. for Bagged Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues in fair demand at uniform prices; sales 225 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 17¼c.@17½c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been in less demand and quoted less firm, though not offered freely; sales have been reported since our last of 380 tierces and bbls. at 17c.@19¾c. for No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18½c.@18¾c. for City, and 19¼c.@19⅝c. for Good to Prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Beef continues inactive at from $8 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$17 for Extra Mess, and $8 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales, 160 bbls. Tierce Beef is neglected and nominal, including Prime Mess at $14@$23; Indian Mess at $29@$30 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been in slack request at $22@$30 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 130 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese have been quiet at about previous prices.

SKINS—There has been a fair movement in Deer; the sales of which embrace 5,000 lbs. San Juan, 15,060 lbs. Para, 4,000 lbs. Sisal, 6,000 lbs. Central American, and 3,000 lbs. Domestic on private terms. We quote: Honduras Deer, 43c.; Nicaragua Deer, 37½c.@40c.; Bolivar Deer, 30c.; Sisal Deer, 44c.; Vera Cruz Deer, 42½c.@44c.; Central American Deer, 42½c.@48c.; Puerto Cabello Deer, 34c.; Para Deer, 44c., gold, per lb. A very moderate jobbing trade has been noted in Goat, which have been rather larger stock, but generally held above the views of buyers. We quote: Tampico Goat, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoros Goat, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz Goat, 50c.@52c., gold, per lb.; Buenos Ayres Goat, 50c.@55c., currency; Payta Goat, 50c.@52½c., currency; Curacao Goat, 52c., currency; Cape Goat, 45c.@50c., currency; Madras Goat, 70c.@75c. each.

SUGARS—Refiners have been buying more freely at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,461 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at from 10⅞c.@13⅝c., chiefly at 11⅝c.@11 11-16c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request at prices ranging from 14c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 73,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅝c.@12c.; also 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 18½c.@20½c., and 38,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY.—The supply is in excess of the requirements of buyers, and the market is quite heavy. Sales have been reported of 250 bbls., in lots, at $1 20@$1 22, closing at $1 21 ⅌ gallon. The receipts were 221 bbls.

FREIGHTS.—The market has been very tame today; but rates have been well maintained. For Liverpool there were taken 600 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 23,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 9d. ⅌ bushel; 60 bales Hops, by steamer, at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 150 tierces Lard, by steamer, and 200 boxes Bacon, &c., at 35s.; 1,250 boxes Cheese at 40s., and 15 hhds. Tallow on private terms, ⅌ ton. For Bremen, a North German bark, with 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY have removed their office in New-York from No. 205 Broadway to No. 29 Beekman-st., and are now enabled to keep in store full stock of their manufactures.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST ON WEDNESDAY last, on coming from Peekskill to First-place, Brooklyn, a diamond cluster ear-ring. The above reward will be paid on returning it to WM. K. VANDERBILT, Hudson River Railroad Office, corner 30th-st. and 10th-av., or No. 88 First-place, Brooklyn.

LOST.—JULY 30, LEFT IN CAR ON ERIE Railroad, 9:30 train from Jersey City to Hohokus, a small SATCHEL, containing photographs, box keys, jewelry, &c.; $5 reward. Mrs. BROWN, No. 119 17th-st., New-York.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MISS CIFORD, YOUNGEST CLAIRVOYANT in the world, just from the Indies, reveals correctly by tea. All should see her. No. 405 4th-av. Hours 10 to 4.

MRS. VAN HOUGHTON, MEDICAL AND Business Clairvoyant; examinations by locks of hair, handwriting, &c. No. 458 4th-av., near 31st-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

MEDICAL.

THE PATENT

ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING,

After the plan of Abas Keri Nedshed, the celebrated Arabian physician, has the miraculous power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time.

It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, B. N. REISER, No. 432 Broadway.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTERS' Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st., without mercury. Manhood restored by his Elixir of Life. Recommended before marriage.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 30, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
SEA OF ICE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE VICTIMS and SOLON SHINGLE. Principal character by Mr. John E. Owens

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
PLAY. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose E ting e

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lauri Family and Miss Alice Harrison.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
EUSTACHE and HUNGARIAN CHIEF. Principal characters by Mrs. M. M. Albaugh and Mr. J. W. Albaugh.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth-st.
Afternoon—MASANIELLO. Zavistowski Sisters.
Evening—PEARL OF SAVOY. Rand Sisters.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-st., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

Terms of the New-York Times.
MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, excepting Sunday Edition.. 10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year..... 5
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year.. 8
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year..... 3
Five copies..... 12
Ten copies..... 15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as at early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from Paris last evening states that a conspiracy, in which twenty-two sailors were implicated, had been discovered on board the United States frigate *Sabine*, lying in the harbor of Cherbourg. The conspirators intended to blow up the vessel, and the plot was only frustrated at the last moment, when they had lighted a fuse communicating with the powder magazine. All the sailors involved in the plot were promptly arrested and placed in irons. Seven of the number were subsequently condemned to death and hanged at the yard arm.

Dispatches from Madrid announce that Admiral TOPETE will temporarily take charge of the Ministry of the colonies. It was rumored that the late ESCALANTE, on his death-bed, made important disclosures as to abuses by the chiefs of the army and navy in Cuba.

Saturday evening a large meeting was held in Berlin, at which resolutions favoring the suppression of convents were debated at length and finally adopted. A protest, however, was made by the minority. The resolutions are not directed specially against any confession of faith.

It is announced by cable that the health of the Emperor NAPOLEON continues to improve. The Empress EUGENIE has arrived at Ajacco.

There are rumors current in England that the unconditional release of the Fenians will be proposed in the next session of Parliament, and that the Government will not offer any strong opposition if the measure is properly supported.

HARVARD AND OXFORD.

Later dispatches in regard to the international boat race state that when the crews passed Barnes' Bridge Oxford led only two lengths, Harvard, by a brilliant spurt just before reaching the bridge, having gained nearly a length. The judge says there was but half a length clear water in the rear at the finish. After the completion of the race all the members of both crews dined with Mr. PHILLIPS, at Mortlake, who had invited a large party to meet them. At the dinner the Oxonians, in speeches, admitted that the race, if not the hardest, was as hard as any they had ever rowed, and it is the general opinion that it was a thoroughly well-contested struggle.

In the comments made by the Press on the race, the *Times* says the steering of the American crew was the most inferior feature, and that the English style of rowing must be considered superior until the defeat is retrieved. And the *Star* remarks that the strife between New and Old England on the river from which the Pilgrim Fathers started has a historic side, and appeals to the imagination of the youth of both countries. Had the Harvards won, the Mother Country would have shared the triumph; but as the fates were adverse, it is better for the New World to be beaten by the Old than by any other nation on the globe. The whole tone of the English Press bears testimony to the manly bearing of the young American representatives.

GENERAL.

Hon. J. ROSS BROWNE has sent a dispatch from San Francisco contradicting the statement made in London that the Chinese Government has rejected the Burlingame Treaty with the United States. He states, further, that the ratification is only deferred until the return of the Embassy to China.

It is stated on the best authority, that the proposition made by the United States to the Spanish Government, to sell Cuba to the Cubans, this country guaranteeing the bonds, does not meet with favor at Madrid.

From late dispatches received at the Navy Department Saturday from Rear-Admiral ROWAN, and dated Yokohama, July 23, we learn that the Japanese Empire is now at peace and likely to continue so. The Tycoon is a voluntary prisoner at his own castle, while his family, by order of the Mikado, has been deprived of a large part of its income, and the almost supreme power which it has held for hundreds of years.

At Concord, N. H., Mrs. CAROLINE CLARK has recovered $2,394 57 damages and costs from Mrs. PAUL R. GEORGE, whose dog bit Mrs. CLARK'S three-year-old son, in July, 1866.

President GRANT will leave Saratoga for Washington this morning, but his family remains, and he will return during the latter part of the week and remain until the middle of September.

Prince ARTHUR arrived at Charlottestown Prince Edward's Island, on Saturday, and was enthusiastically received by the authorities and populace. The Mayor delivered an address expressing loyalty for the Queen and respect for her son, to which the Prince responded in a few words of earnest thanks.

The National Hotel, with some adjoining property, in East St. Louis, Ill., was destroyed by fire Friday morning. A man named THOMAS QUINLERAN was burned to death, and several persons injured by jumping from the windows. The loss is light.

Saturday morning, CASPER WALTS, a German, residing in East St. Louis, in a drunken fit murdered his wife with a hatchet, and immediately afterward threw himself under a train of cars near his house, and was instantly killed.

The distillery of T. C. FARREL, in the Third New-York District, and one belonging to DWYER & Co., both large establishments, have been seized by Supervisor DOUGHTY. Supervisor DAVENPORT has seized the tobacco factory belonging to Senator HENDERSON & BROTHERS, located at Keokuk, Iowa.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has directed the United States Assistant Treasurer at this City to continue the purchase of bonds and the sale of gold during September to the same extent and in the same manner as in August.

Mr. T. G. NOIL and Mr. JAS. D. BELL, both long and well known as large cattle dealers at the stock landing, at Jefferson City, La., engaged in a personal dispute in the street, on the 24th inst., in which Mr. BELL received several gunshot wounds, which will probably prove fatal. The dispute arose from a business matter, which resulted in a lawsuit and an offensive publication intended to be prejudicial to Mr. NOIL. After the affray Mr. NOIL surrendered himself and is in custody. A legal investigation will determine the facts in the case.

MARTIN MCGUIRE, who murdered his wife at Hartford, Conn., a week ago this morning and escaped arrest, was captured on Saturday morning at his house in that city. He was concealed in the cellar.

The political campaign in California has become very earnest. The Fifteenth Amendment is the main question at issue.

Vice-President COLFAX is detained at Yosemite, Cal., by the illness of his wife.

The miners and laborers of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, at a meeting, on Saturday, at Scranton, voted to stand for their basis to the bitter end, and condemned the action of the Hyde Park men in going to work without the basis.

By the arrival of the British brig *Helen* at Philadelphia, news has been received from the Hays Arctic expedition up to July 27, when it was at Ivigtut, and all being in good health, sailed for Disco Island.

At Pond City, Kansas, Aug. 25, a man named JOHN LANGFORD was seized by a vigilance committee of that city and taken out of the town to be hanged. When he was informed that he could hope for no mercy he confessed that he had already killed six men, and if his fate could be postponed for a few days he would kill as many more. After making this confession, and giving utterance to some horrid blasphemy, he pulled off his boots, and, placing the rope around his own neck, swung himself off the tree, and thus was his own executioner. LANGFORD was half Indian, about 23 years old, and had led a desperate life all over the border.

A freight train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, Friday night, broke through a bridge near Newton, Iowa. The engineer and a brakeman were killed and several injured.

At a meeting of the Northeastern Saengerbund yesterday, further preparations were made for the Humboldt festival, and it was resolved to coöperate with the Philharmonic Society in celebrating the 100th birthday of BEETHOVEN with a monster concert at the Central Park, on a larger scale than that recently given at Boston.

The office of the Receiver of Taxes, of Philadelphia, was entered by burglars Friday night and $40,000 stolen, of which $25,000 was in checks, drafts, &c. It is thought the securities of the Receiver will have to pay the loss.

At a Republican meeting in Nashville on Saturday, resolutions were adopted calling upon Governor SENTER to convene the old or expiring Legislature for the purpose of ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment. A memorial to the people and Congress was also adopted, in which it is claimed that stupendous frauds were perpetrated in the late canvass, protesting against the validity of the election, and denouncing it as revolutionary.

The Commencement at Brown University occurs on Wednesday next.

The vote in the East Genessee Conference of the Methodist Church on Saturday on the admission of lay delegates was 123 yeas to 27 nays.

A mountain range of iron ore of great extent was discovered by Professor DAVIDSON, of the United States Coast Survey, during his late eclipse experience in Alaska. It has an elevation of 2,000 feet, and caused a local variation of the compass of ten degrees.

MARGARET PIKE, a resident of New-York, attempted to commit suicide in Boston yesterday by taking morphine.

One hundred and sixty of the California pioneers have expressed their intention of joining the excursion to the East over the Pacific Railroads.

J. O. LANDRY, City Comptroller of New-Orleans, has been committed for contempt of Court, in consequence of his refusal to obey an order requiring him to pay for certain printing done under the authority of the Printing bill passed by the last Legislature.

The bark *Washington Butcher* is reported by the master as having gone ashore on Orange Key on the night of Aug. 13.

A fire at No. 57 Chatham-street, Boston, last evening, destroyed property valued at $20,000.

The Wisdom of Discretion.

When the attempt was made a few years ago to divide the territory of the United States, our people felt that the mere attempt was a crime for which no language was too strong, no punishment too severe. With such recent experience to enlighten us, do we exhibit all the forbearance toward the present Government of Spain in its treatment of Cuba that it is entitled to? We believe that Government is trying its best to solve the Cuban problem honorably for all parties, but it is a problem beset with such a variety of questions that no men or parties can solve them in a hurry, nor perhaps at all as they would wish. But that the Spanish statesmen are doing all that men in their weak position can in the premises, we believe there is no doubt. And yet at this moment, we understand the President is subjected to a constant and serious pressure to acknowledge the Cuban revolters as belligerents. We stated a few days since some reasons against such a step, and we recur to the subject under a profound sense of the folly of such a step in the present state of the Spanish colonial strife.

The Cortes will assemble at Madrid on the 15th of September. Whoever is chosen King, and some one probably will be, his first act probably would be a declaration of war, if any decent pretext offered. A concession of belligerent rights to the Cubans would furnish such a pretext. It would rally every Spaniard around the new Monarch; it would thrill through the nation; it would hush feuds and suppress local resentments and contention.

The new Sovereign would instantly become strong at home, and her cause would become secretly, if not openly, the cause of Europe. It would not be with the new *régime* a question of retaining the colony, which they would, in case of war, of course, expect to lose, but resenting an attempt to despoil Spain of her colonies, would give to the national pride a satisfaction which would strengthen the throne, unite the people and develop the sentiment of nationality. It is difficult to suppose the Cortes would select any sovereign too dull to take a prompt advantage of any pretext we might offer them to give us battle. The French nation was never so poor, so demoralized, so apparently powerless as when NAPOLEON was placed in the command of the armies of the Directory. War awakened the latent energies of the nation and placed France in a few years at the head of the European confederacy. There is no chapter in European history more familiar to its statesmen than this, and none of them need be told when or how to profit by its teachings.

Much as we desire to see the Spanish people and Government reconstructed and restored to their proper influence among the nations of the earth, we are not prepared to recommend that it be done at our expense.

Tennessee Credit—Is it in Jeopardy?

There is not a pleasant aspect of affairs in Tennessee in regard to the State credit. Highly respectable authorities at Nashville, including the Press of both parties, protest that successful repudiation is an impossibility, from the very nature of the contract between the State, the railways and the bondholders, the latter having an equitable lien upon the whole railway property of the State, which was built up from the proceeds of the bonds—the new as well as the old. But Ex-President JOHNSON and Mr. EMERSON ETHERIDGE talk in a different and certainly less encouraging spirit; and Governor SENTER, now or recently in this City, has not hesitated to declare that he can give no positive assurances on the subject. On being "interviewed" by one of our neighbors, the following is reported to have been said:

REPORTER—And that question of finances—the repudiation of the new State bonds?

SENTER—All I can say about that is, that that bond question *is yet unsettled*. The question of repudiation never came up in the election campaign and was never broached by either party; *but I know that there are men in various parts of the State who wield very great influence among the people and who are advocating the repudiation of the new bonds.*

Even if this be assumed as equivocal and as in no sense reflecting the individual opinion or views of Governor SENTER, the condition of affairs which his reply reveals is by no means reassuring. On the contrary, it raises grave inquiries as to what the new Legislature may do to promote the purpose of the men who are said to wield "very great influence;" which purposes Governor SENTER, having no official veto, would be powerless to prevent.

In the financial sense, or the sense of the public faith, there is reason to fear that the new Legislature will prove anything but "conservative." Already it is not questioned that Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON may be returned to the United States Senate, or that he greatly promoted the success of a Legislature, wholly independent of Governor SENTER, but elected by the measure resorted to by him to make sure his own success, in reopening the registration and making the franchise nearly or quite universal. And the views of Mr. JOHNSON on State honor may readily be inferred from his Knoxville speech and his open avowal of the repudiation of the national debt.

But there is something to be said beyond these causes of apprehension. The men "of great influence" spoken of by Governor SENTER are believed to embrace a number of leading railroad speculators, who, having already profited by the use of the new bonds, now contemptuously termed the "carpet-baggers' bonds," are said to have resorted to stock-jobbing means not the most fair in their best estate, and less than tolerable in men who had plighted the faith of their corporations to provide the interest and ultimately redeem the principal of these bonds, to dishonor their credit in the New-York market. This being partially affected by the failure of the State to pay the interest on *all* its bonds, the next step was to attack the validity of that portion which some of these men had themselves but recently negotiated, for cash or railroad iron. They supported Governor SENTER with their "great influence," not because he has the will to approve or the power to veto an act of repudiation, but because, to render his own election sure, he was bound to open the way to the election of a Legislature that might at least be brought to threaten repudiation, and so alarm the bondholders as to induce them to sell at half-price or less or to make an exchange for their own mortgage bonds in substitution of the so-called new State bonds, already an equitable first mortgage lien upon the roads for principal and interest. Beyond such threats there is yet some hope that the new Legislature will not go, but worse will remain behind unless good men of all parties in Tennessee echo the indignant sentiment of the country against all tampering with the public credit, national or local.

There have been two shocking cases of clubbing by policemen within the last few days,—one of which has already proved fatal, and the other of which has left the victim almost at the point of death. In the Bergen case, poor LAU, who was innocent of any crime, and merely guilty of a blunder, died after being taken to the Station-house, and the verdict of the Coroner's jury was that death was caused by a wound in the head, inflicted by the club of the Police officer, who is now under arrest. The case that came to light in this City on Saturday was of a still more shocking character. A poor German named BERKEE, who had just arrived in this country, and who was entirely ignorant of its language and its customs, was brought before Justice HOGAN by Policeman BELL on a charge of intoxication. It appeared, however, that he had been the victim of two policemen, who, for some reason not yet apparent, had clubbed him in the most cruel manner,—his head, body, arms and hands being battered in such a way that the reporters described him as an "animated lump of discolored jelly." We trust this case will be very thoroughly examined,—even though the man be but a poor German and a stranger in the country. The Police could not possibly have any occasion to club him as they did,—even though their charge be true that he was intoxicated. Some time ago, the public outcry against the Police for battering citizens unnecessarily with their clubs seemed to put a temporary stop to the practice. But now, again, they appear to be resorting to the club altogether too freely; and some of the cases which we have lately reported have been of the most disgraceful and atrocious character. The proper and severe punishment by the Court of some of the ruffians in uniform who may be guilty of offending in this way, would be the best possible mode of showing them the danger of the practice.

The Wreck of the Germania.

Any simple person in an unsophisticated part of the country who happens to read the story of the *Germania*, published yesterday, will come to the conclusion that a voyage across the Atlantic must be fraught with awful peril. The ship left New-York on Tuesday, Aug. 3. On the 6th no observation could be taken. That happens frequently enough. If a fine steamer is only safe when a good observation is to be had, we shall do well to stay on shore. There is such a thing as "dead reckoning," and we have known vessels to be safely brought from Liverpool to New-York by help of it. On the 7th the *Germania* got into a dense fog—another very common incident. At about the very same period, the *Java* was swallowed up in a thick fog two days and a night, but she was brought safely out of it. Without pushing the comparison into details, we find that the next stage of the *Germania's* history is the last one. On this same Aug. 7 she ran ashore. From this time the conduct of the ship's officers becomes more intelligible. They exerted themselves gallantly to rescue the passengers and crew, and they succeeded. They deserve every credit we can give them for it.

But is it then so very dangerous a thing to miss one day's observation at sea? When a ship gets into a fog are the chances all against her? We draw the most gloomy inferences from the story we published yesterday—and yet somehow there are always hundreds of vessels arriving which have safely passed through identically the same perils the *Germania* succumbed to. We cast out no insinuations against the Captain. He is employed by a line honorably known, and we have a right to assume that he is a competent officer. But we do now say that in the account now put forward there is nothing whatever to explain the loss of the ship. Whose watch was it when the vessel struck? We are told that there were "inshore" currents. There always are, more or less. Probably there will be an inquiry into the circumstances. Something is needed to reassure the public mind as to the safety of an Atlantic voyage.

Are the Greenbacks Payable in Coin?

The Democratic Convention which nominated Mr. SEYMOUR for President, declared that "where the obligations of the Government do not express y state upon their face or the law under which they are issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States." Neither in the greenbacks nor in the promise to pay the principal of the five-twenty bonds is it specifically stated that the payment shall be made in *coin*, nor does the law thus in terms provide. The assertion noticed by us on Friday, that "the redemption of the greenbacks in *coin* is not stipulated by any act of Congress," would appear to bring them within the purview of that portion of the Democratic policy, and expose them to the purpose which the resolution announces.

We endeavored to show that by their necessary legal effect, the greenbacks were payable in coin, and that a payment in another note would be no payment whatever. To this it is said that the greenbacks, when issued, were received by individuals on the tacit understanding that they should not be presented for payment until payment was authorized by Congress; which is a very different question. The issue raised was whether, when paid, they were to be paid in coin or not. That they are expressly payable in coin is perfectly clear and not again disputed, either actually or apparently.

The Government ought not to be stigmatized with repudiation for omitting to comply immediately with the precise legal effect of this promise. We had always supposed that repudiation could be predicated only of an act done, and meant, in the language of WEBSTER, "to *refuse* any longer to acknowledge; to *disclaim*, as when a State repudiates its debts." It is not competent for Congress to decide to pay the Treasury notes in anything else than coin when providing fully for their payment. If it did, that would be repudiation, and when it is alleged with italics that "the redemption of the greenbacks in *coin* is not stipulated by any act of Congress," the allegation will generally be supposed to harmonize with the Democratic programme, which is a dangerous heresy and the more so because plausible.

The Brazilian Government has acted very reprehensibly in regard to the immigration which it has for some years been anxious to attract. We have had most pitiful accounts from the several bodies of our own countrymen (particularly Southerners,) who have gone there, and we have learned how they were defrauded and wronged by the Brazilian authorities, who held out the inducements that attracted them to Brazil. We believe that all the Americans who emigrated there have now returned to this country, the last of them having arrived here a few weeks ago; and there is very little likelihood that there will ever be any more American emigration in that direction. It is not only American immigrants who have been defrauded by the Brazilian authorities, but we find the most grievous complaints made by bodies of British immigrants, who have been induced to go to Brazil. A statement has been put forth under authority of the British Minister at Rio de Janeiro, on behalf of three hundred British subjects who were induced to emigrate by agents of the Brazilian Government. They allege that they were tempted to quit their own country under false pretences; that the Brazilian authorities have not carried out the terms they offered; that they have met with nothing but disappointment, and that they have been reduced to a state of destitution and starvation, from which they implore relief by being sent back to Great Britain by the kindness of British merchants at Rio. A subscription list has consequently been circulated in their behalf. And yet, at this very time, the Brazilian Government is causing advertisements to be published, here and in Europe, offering the greatest inducements to immigrants, and holding up highly-colored representations of the advantages they will enjoy. It is not now necessary to warn Americans against them.

Is Vaccination Dangerous?

To this question a very large number of people now answer "Yes." They are afraid to allow their children to be vaccinated; dreadful stories have reached them of once healthy constitutions injured or irreparably ruined through tainted vaccine, and everybody knows of cases where vaccinated persons have been attacked with small-pox. Thus, the principle of vaccination is becoming more unpopular than it was even when JENNER first recommended it. Its safety and its efficacy are both doubted—and doubted not by the ignorant only, but by medical men of known position, and by many others who are well able to form an enlightened opinion on the subject. In England, where vaccination is compulsory, a surgeon of great respectability was recently fined for refusing to send his children to be operated upon, and such instances are becoming more and more common.

Now is it not true that the public were told what have been the good results of vaccination, and what are the chances of its producing the evil consequences attributed to it? Look at the story related to a London Magistrate less than a fortnight ago by ANN TIPPLE, of High-street, Shadwell. She was summoned for refusing to have her child vaccinated. Her answer was, (we quote her own words:) "I know the danger of vaccination. I have had five children; one of them was vaccinated and died three days afterward in a shocking state. The other four were not vaccinated. They all had the small-pox and lived. I have been vaccinated myself, and have had the small-pox notwithstanding." In this woman's single experience is summed up the indictment against JENNER'S discovery. It is very easy for learned Magistrates to say to such people, "Go away—you are a poor, ignorant, prejudiced creature." This satisfies no one. ANN TIPPLE'S narrative sinks deeply into the minds of her class, and they will not consider her arguments answered by the sentence of seven days' imprisonment which was passed upon her.

Medical men of authority ought to give some better answer than that of the Magistrate in London. They have a strong case, no doubt, although it is not enough to say that the mortality from small-pox is less now than it was in JENNER'S time. The improvements in sanitary laws and regulations, the attention which is paid to the supply of pure water, good drainage and the more skillful treatment of small-pox itself, are all causes which have tended to weaken the once terrible scourge. Now a sufferer from small-pox is commonly taken to a special hospital, or ward; formerly he remained cooped up in a house with others, and as a matter of course the disease took a firm hold of the locality.

Vaccination from the cow, instead of from the human body, would remove many of the popular objections which are now so constantly urged. "Humanized lymph" is regarded with distrust by persons who have inquired more carefully into the subject than poor ANN TIPPLE, of Shadwell. The doctors must have something to say in favor of the system which they have thorough faith in. Will none of them come forward with the reasons for this faith?

The Mobile *Register*, in an elaborate editorial, gives notice to the ship-builders of New-York and Maine to look out for their laurels.

"An association of ten ship-carpenters," it informs us, "have nearly completed the hull of a schooner, which is designed to be a sample in material, workmanship and economy of construction, of what can be done in this city. She is nearly ready for launching. Her builders believe that this vessel will bear inspection at the hands of experts, and of all persons competent to judge in such matters. They believe, too, that she will prove that ships can be built from twenty to twenty-five per cent. cheaper here than in New-York or Boston."

The *Register* gives us a detailed description of this marvelous schooner, the next egg of a great Southern merchant marine, and then adds:

"The ten ship carpenters who have associated in this work are all settled citizens of Mobile, and a body of more respectable, intelligent and industrious mechanics could hardly be assembled. In building this vessel, they have done all the lifting and placing of timbers, and the hard work usually done by common labor, and, after allowing themselves fair day's wages, they claim that they have made a vessel $5,000 cheaper than her mate, in every respect, could be produced in any Northern ship-yard. It is gratifying to know that the Mobile and Southern Banks, several of the insurance companies, and the Board of Trade, have advanced the funds for construction to these deserving men. Should the vessel realize a fair price, the association will go to work on a new one, and lay a solid foundation for this important industry. Its importance is too obvious to require illustration on our part. We give it our hearty and best good wishes, and commend the economical fact developed in this example to capitalists at the North interested in ship-building."

We rejoice with those that rejoice; we congratulate Mobile upon having the ship builders willing and able to do all the building and placing of timbers in a schooner competent, as this one is reported to be, to carry 175,000 feet of lumber; we congratulate her that when this vessel is done they will have made $5,000 and mean at once to set to work and build another. And, as it seems to be the wish of the *Register*, we commend this example (for what reason we do not precisely understand) to Northern capitalists.

We gave an extract on Saturday from Mr. CRABB ROBINSON'S diary, in which he refers to several interviews with FULTON in the year 1806. FULTON told ROBINSON that he was anxious to introduce an invention for blowing up ships, but ROBINSON, like most of his countrymen, thought he had to deal with a visionary, and the inventor received very little sympathy or assistance. Nevertheless, he had really discovered the torpedo; this was the "explosive machine" he was anxious to find a market for. During the war of 1812, an attempt was made to use it against England, but a favorable opportunity could never be found. Everybody remembers the important part which FULTON'S invention played in the recent great war. He hawked it about Europe, so to speak, without finding any one to believe in him or his ideas. Mr. PITT was favorably impressed with it, and after some years of patient waiting he was allowed to make a trial of his torpedo on an old brig. Although he blew it into the air, the English Government, ever cold to inventors, declined to give him any support, and he returned to this country. Here he soon built his first steamboats, the *Clermont* and *Car of Neptune*, which some who are still living remember to have seen making their wonderful voyages on the Hudson. In all probability, if he had met with more encouragement in England, at the time Mr. CRABB ROBINSON met him, he would have finished his work there instead of here; but his ideas were deemed scarcely worthy of a stray note in the diary of a diner-out. After all, it may fairly be doubted whether FULTON was ever rewarded according to his deserts.

The Treatment of Emigrants.

Everybody knows how abominably emigrants are treated on many vessels. We name no names, but it will be easy for most readers to recall incidents which created a strong feeling of indignation at the time they were first heard of, and caused a loud demand for reform of the laws. What has been done toward reform since?

The answer is short. Nothing has been even attempted. The owner or master of a British vessel cannot be prosecuted before United States Courts for misdemeanors committed at sea. He is not likely to be prosecuted in England, for he leaves all the witnesses behind him. By this ingenious arrangement he escapes altogether.

How many times will it be necessary to point out this abuse before it is redressed? In England, as a contemporary there justly reminds us, there is jurisdiction, but no witnesses; here we have the witnesses, emigrants brought hither and left—but there is no jurisdiction. This is holding out a premium for scoundrelism and brutality such as have been exhibited toward defenceless passengers on so many voyages. We cannot get at the offenders. But the two nations could very easily so modify the law as to insure their punishment. Is this a task too heavy for the Attorneys-General on both sides? If so, a couple of private lawyers would very soon dispose of it, and we should hear less of those horrible barbarities at sea which have heretofore shocked and disgusted the community.

Washington is neither prosperous nor happy. The agitation for the removal of the Capital which is in progress at the West frightens the property owners and storekeepers of the District of Columbia not a little. The proposal has been heard before, but never with the authority and system which sustain it now. Apart from this source of trouble, the landlords and traders of the city are experiencing the depression inseparable from a great reaction. The war forced the growth of Washington immensely. Population crowded there, and the owners of houses and lots, and all who had aught to sell, were in ecstacy. Riches flowed upon them continually. The war ended, the armies disbanded, the influx of strangers stayed, and the Departments thinned—the whole city feels the change; and the local Press tries in vain to supply consolation. The Washingtonians are weeping for fortunes suddenly collapsed, and will not be comforted. There is no help for them that we know of. Their city must pay the penalty of over-growth.

Referring to the organization of "repeaters," for use at elections in New-York, the *Citizen* remarks that "repeating can be carried on even where there is no false registry." That is to say, illegal votes may be deposited in place of legal ones.

"Toward the close of election day it will be found that a large number of persons who are duly registered have not voted. The names of these are copied off the list and passed out to the repeaters, who then assume a new individuality, and vote in the character of the missing citizens. If the true parties turn up afterward they are denied the right of suffrage, because their names have been fraudulently usurped; but this exposure rarely occurs."

In this connection we may correct a misstatement which a remark in a letter we published yesterday may serve to perpetuate. We refer to the extent to which the repeating process was carried at the last election. To this process Tammany was indebted for 25,000 fraudulent votes; and in some of the districts the number of votes counted exceeded the number of voters registered.

An American gentleman who has recently returned to this country from Scotland, where he had occasion to go by steamer from Dumbarton, on the River Clyde, to Glasgow—a distance of about eighteen miles—took the opportunity of observing the shipyards on either side, and noticing the number of steamers and sailing vessels, exclusively of iron, then on the stocks, in the various stages of construction. He says:

"I counted sixty iron vessels within this distance, thus in construction; nor was my count complete, as I began some time after seeing the first, and ceased in wonder and amazement before seeing the last. This does not include vessels off the ways and in the water, of which there were tiers two and three deep, swarming with workmen, along the quays. Expressing my astonishment to my companion, a Glasgow merchant, he remarked that shipbuilding was not very active on the Clyde just at that time. I was ashamed to say to my friend, We do not build iron vessels in the United States."

We agree with the writer that this statement needs no comment to impress the most careless and unobservant.

The leading journal of the Ohio Democracy, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, protests against our commendation of the judgment and temper shown by the late Labor Congress at Philadelphia in admitting black as well as white to its deliberations. "Herein we see cropping out the old Federal aristocratic spirit"—is the sage observation of the *Enquirer*. But what has "the old Federal aristocratic spirit" to do with the matter? The representatives of white workingmen chose to open their doors, and to greet as worthy of fellowship the representatives of black workingmen; and the proceedings proved that the capacity of the brain is not affected by the color of the skin. To us the spectacle suggests a noble fraternity of labor, to which only the "aristocratic spirit" of a negro-hating Democracy is likely to object.

Many of our contemporaries are advocating the adoption by this country of the postal telegraph system which England, following the example of France, Belgium and Switzerland, has just undertaken. The dearness of dispatches as now transmitted, and the failure of companies to furnish facilities which should be coextensive with the working of the Post Office, are points on which much is said. The Philadelphia *North American* remarks:

"The telegraph has not yet begun to accomplish half the grand results of which it is capable. Annihilating time and space as it does, it ought to be brought down within the reach of even the humblest citizen, just as the mail service is; and as corporate management has clearly failed to do that, and is not likely to reach it, the Government ought to step in and make the telegraph a part of the postal service."

In no country in the world, perhaps, are the circumstances and habits of the people more favorable to the change.

We are glad to see that the Tennessee Republicans who assail both the result of the late election and the manner in which it was produced, do not ask for Congressional or Federal intervention. Mr. STOKES has been credited with a desire to invoke interference of that character, with the view of upsetting the decision of the people and having himself installed in the Executive chair; but even he is now said to have grown more rational in his expectations. He proposes to limit the exercise of Federal vengeance to the officers who used their influence against him, in which he may or may not succeed. If there has been fraud, the State Legislature is the proper body to investigate its nature and punish its authors, or those who have profited by it. When men like Mr. STOKES cast off reliance upon Federal authority for help in matters over which it has no control, the country will be nearer peace.

The treaty concluded by Mr. BURLINGAME and his Chinese Embassy with our Government has not been rejected by the Pekin Government, after all. At least so says Hon. J. ROSS BROWNE over the wires from San Francisco. The truth of this report we have doubted from the first, and we have been confidently looking for the contradiction. According to Mr. BROWNE'S statement, ratification or action on the treaty has merely been deferred until the return of the Embassy. It now remains for Mr. BROWNE, or some one else, to explain how such a rumor became current, and what part, if any, the foreign residents in the Celestial Empire had to do with it.

PLANCHETTE.

New Wonders of the "Irrepressible Agency"—Portraits Drawn by it.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial, Aug. 28.

Planchette seems to be making new developments, as is instanced in the case of a young lady of Battle Creek, Mich., who draws with crayons the portraits of deceased persons, as they appeared to their friends while living. The facts in the case are about as follows: While riting with Planchette some time since, it commenced portraying the faces of persons. It then directed her to send to a firm in Chicago and get colored crayons, giving the price, &c. After thinking about it for some time, and having no knowledge of colored crayons, she was induced to send to the parties named, and see if there was any truth in the statements. She found them to be correct, and received the crayons as ordered. Planchette then began drawing the figures on a larger scale, and with some precision. One of the first drawn was recognized as that of a son of her father, who had died before the young lady was born, and persons acquainted with the family could easily detect a resemblance. Another was recognized by a man to be that of a daughter who had removed to California some fourteen years since, and who had been dead about five years. The man, being rather skeptical about it, wished Planchette to tell who it was. It wrote something they could not read; and as it seemed to be written backwards, one of the family suggested a looking-glass be brought to see if it could not be read by the reflection. This was done, and the name "Nancy" was found written distinctly nine times. This fully satisfied the gentleman. Other persons have recognized deceased relatives. One of the drawings in colored crayons is very beautiful, the expression of the countenance being quite life like.

Planchette commences at the head to draw and finishes the picture as it advances. When it came to draw the dress of the picture above named, it indicated to the "medium," to take a purple crayon. This she refused to do, saying it would spoil the picture. She strove to resist the "power" for nearly half a day, till at last, exhausted, she gave way and let Planchette take its course. It combined several other colors with the purple and made a very handsome golden tint, which is the admiration of all who see it.

The young lady cannot account for any of these mysterious workings of Planchette. She has never taken lessons in even the rudiments of drawing, and of herself cannot, undirected, draw even the roughest sketch. We submit the case to the curious.

A Pleasant Letter from Oliver Wendell Holmes.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, Aug. 27.

We have been shown a letter from the distinguished writer and lecturer, Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, to Dr. F. PEYRE PORCHER, author of the *Resources of the Southern Fields and Forests*, which expresses the kindliest feelings toward the South. As it is not long, and as it will be perused with interest by the many readers of his books, we print the letter:

BOSTON, Aug. 7, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your letter yesterday, but the book had not yet arrived. As I am expecting to go to New-York for a few days, however, I write this line to thank you for your kind attention, and to assure you of my interest in the work to which you have given your labor, and for which you have preëminent qualifications. I have seen a notice of it in one of our papers, but I am sorry to say I do not at this moment remember which one of the large number that I received or that passed under my eye. I only know that it was brief and complimentary.

You may feel sure that every genuine contribution to science, *ad literatum*, sound and useful knowledge coming from our Southern brethren will be welcomed in the most Catholic spirit among us at the North. No doubt the spirit of criticism grows every year more exacting, and a book has a more severe ordeal to pass than twenty or thirty years ago, wherever it comes from. But I venture to say that as fast as any part of our common country desectionalizes itself by generous contributions to the wealth of that largest of Republics which recognizes only the *communis vinculum*, it will receive the heartiest welcome and most generous appreciation.

Let me thank you for the pleasant words you speak about your liking for and familiarity with my verse. I have had more to do of late years with literature than with science, except that I hold by my anatomy, on which I deliver a long course every season. I take interest enough, however, in the profession to wait for your book, with the expectation of deriving much pleasure from its pages. Believe me, dear Dr. PORCHER, very truly yours,

O. W. HOLMES.

The California Gold Mines.

From the San Francisco Alta, Aug. 21.

It seems probable that the Sierra Butte or Downieville Peak, about ten miles east of the town of Downieville, will soon take rank next to Grass Valley as a centre of gold quarts mining. The Sierra Buttes, or Rein Mine, has been more regular in its yield and in its profits for the last fifteen years than any other mine in the State. The Independence, adjoining it, is also rich, but has been badly managed; has lost several mills by snow slides, and has not recovered from the debts incurred on account of them. The Keystone, only three miles distant, on the opposite side of the North Yuba, has lately risen to be one of the most profitable of our quarts mines. And yesterday we had news that the Monumental—a mine newly-opened at the Butte—had turned out one piece of gold weighing 105 pounds, and worth $40,000. There is some mistake about the figures, for a chunk of that weight would not be worth more than $25,000; but even at that value, it would be the best piece of gold found in the State since 1858.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SARATOGA.

The Season at the Springs—Its Culmination—The Birds of Gay Plumage—Their Departure—The President's Arrival—A Word to his Critics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 28, 1869.

The flood-tide of Saratoga's season has passed, and there is room at the hotels. Two weeks more and the glitter and glamour of the votaries of folly and fashion will be gone, and Saratoga can be rationally enjoyed. Sensational people have become *blasé* with the races, the balls and the gossip, and only wait for His Excellency, the President of the United States, who is expected by to-night's train from the north. When the butterflies and bores have done with him and his there will be an exodus by the night train and the evening boat, and the gorgeous tints of brown Autumn will take the place of the gay plumage of the birds that have gone. We are patiently waiting for the corn to get along so we may have a black frost or two, that will give us a sharp morning relish for our Congress water, tinge the leaves with a blending harmony of gold and silver, and mayhap turn the enamel on some fair face to sooty blackness, through the subtle power of Nature's alchemy. I do not know that it would have the same effect upon a tinted skin that it does upon the potato vines, but I should like to see it tried.

Saratoga has its uses, though many people come and go and do not discover them. Its good uses are to drink the ever-abounding and health-giving waters, and to study human nature from a charitable standpoint. Its base uses are a too prominent dazzle and dissipation, a weary round of heartless show, a fierce rivalry of dress and display, a succession of headaches and heartaches, and a *finale* of disgust and depletion—to be epitomized when the trunks are unpacked at home as "our season at Saratoga," and to be expiated by an uncomfortable economy in weightier matters. The glare and glitter of fashion's display here feeds a sort of sensuous appetite; and you can pick from the throng certain people plethoric of purse and of flesh, who come ostensibly for the benefit the waters confer, but really to be dazed with the dazzle of lavish expenditure and the *abandon* that reigns in the parlors, in the ball-rooms and in the street. Some people here take much comfort; but they are domiciled in quiet cottage retreats, and they indulge in just as much or as little of the panorama of this miniature Broadway as they need for spice or variety to their existence. It is hard to believe that any one comes here for relaxation, for it is difficult to see how they get it. Some do; but it is those who live here for two, and not those who live for ten dollars a day.

The moths of fashion are preparing to forsake Saratoga. The bedraggled dresses are going into their trunks not to come out again this season. They have swept the parlors and the piazzas for the last time. They have been seen and admired and criticised, and the show is over. What a vexation it undoubtedly is to forsake comfortable homes and come here for small band-box bedrooms at the hotels, and live in trunks. Yesterday I saw a lady, who, to adjust her full-trained dress, must needs step into the corridor, from her fourth-story dormitory, and then back again, before the flowing raiment could disport itself with the desired effect. Dozens of rich silks and delicate muslins and rustling grenadines are ripped from their wearers' waists every day by the careless tread of heavy-booted men, in the crowd and jostle of the staircases and dining-rooms. Dozens more are irretrievably ruined by the splash of soups and desserts in the hands of *un*-fee-d waiters; and what with the toilet damage in the rout of a night's ball to be added, it is not much wonder that even the depths of a Saratoga woman's wardrobe are sometimes reached. It is vulgar to wear the same dress repeatedly, and hence when the bottom is reached the wearers and the owners must, from force of circumstances, go home.

Mlle. "Anonyma" is also going. Her career this season has not been so notorious as usual. One instance, however, deserves notice. Its boldness and audacity are a marvel to the few who knew the secret springs of "Anonyma's" action. She first burst forth into the array of fashionable votaries at Long Branch. No toilets were richer than her's, no diamonds more brilliant, no gaudy butterfly had more devotees. She was duly gazetted as the "elegant," the "accomplished," the "fascinating" Mrs. ——, of New-York, or of St. Louis, or of Washington, as the facile fancy of "Anonyma" dictated. Her "personal charms" were duly advertised, seen and admired. Thence she flitted to Saratoga, and the programme was repeated, with additions. At the balls she was ubiquitous and resplendent, which fact was duly recorded to her entire satisfaction in the little morning papers here, which, in their gossipy personals, bear the same relation to a man's breakfast that a cantelope does. But a few familiar Washingtonians strayed this way and ruthlessly broke the wings of the brilliant insect. "Why," said they, "that is *Comanche*." "And who is *Comanche*?" inquired the worshipers. "Well, her gushing presence has often been felt in the corridors and galleries of the Capitol; her plumage is well known in the lobby, and she is called *Comanche* from her connection with a little bill which passed Congress a year or more ago to pay the builders $177,000 for the iron-clad *Comanche* which went to the bottom in San Francisco Harbor." *Sotto voce*—The claim was just enough, but members felt so much doubt about it that "Comanche" found a fine opportunity for her diplomacy. PARTON has been saving some interesting things about the Washington lobby, but he has overlooked one of the raciest.

Mr. VANDERBILT and his new wife—*thrice* "well done, good and faithful servant"—have filled the bill of the gossipers for the past few days. The latter were a great deal chagrined that such a precious subject should be thrown right under their noses, *un fait accompli*, without ever a chance to talk it all over beforehand, and subject the good lady and her husband to a fashionable roasting. This may account for some of the *piqued* comment I have heard dropped in the parlors, the most savage excoriation being that the bride does not eat green corn gracefully! This is a cruel test, to be sure, for I have been waiting for many years to see the person who has grown graceful in this awkward and difficult proceeding.

An extra lot of people and trunks are in by this afternoon's trains, to spend Sunday and see the President, who is expected a couple of hours hence, from out of the hands of the hospitable Vermonters, who made manifest their most cordial regard at Burlington, last evening. After a hasty view of Kearsarge and the open sea, from the top of Mount Washington, on Thursday, he crossed the Green Mountain State through the fascinating White River Valley yesterday, and to-day through Lake Champlain, over the track of MONTCALM, and AMHERST, and McDONOUGH, past the rocks which mark the exploits of ROGERS, and PUTNAM, and ETHAN ALLEN, to rest temporarily here. I understand the President will only tarry for the Sabbath, and then proceed to Washington for a few days, his family remaining at the Springs. And this is called "junketing!" Won't somebody pass around the hat, and present the thin-skinned Republican editors who are thus jibing the President, first, with a dictionary, and, second, with a plate of cold victuals? The Administration is to go straight to the dogs, and the party is to be utterly ruined because the President, like other mortals, spends a few weeks in recreation, in a manner consistent both with his official dignity and his official duty. There is one simple answer to such weak and short-sighted criticism, and it comes over the wires to-day, viz.: "More reports of seizures by Internal Revenue officers were received to-day by Commissioner DELANO than in any one previous day during the present Administration." More revenue being collected, more suits instituted, more convictions in the Courts, more debts being paid, more balance in the Treasury, more peace on the Plains, more minding your own business in a quiet, unostentatious manner, might all have been added to the catalogue and not half the truth told. If some carping, meddlesome, soreheaded critics that I know of would follow GRANT'S example and bridle their tongues the public would applaud their self-denial. CYMON.

CORNWALL.

Hudson River Scenery—Cornwall, on the Hudson—"Idlewild"—Mountain Encampment of West Point Cadets, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CORNWALL, Orange County, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1869.

No lovelier reach of scenery can be found in this country than that which begins at Peekskill and ends at Cornwall, on the Hudson. It is doubtful if it can be excelled by any equal stretch of river view in the world for bold, sustained, picturesque and varying beauty. I think it is *the* feature of that wonderful stream, which, "unhasting yet unresting," goes down majestically to the sea. Passing into it from Haverstraw Bay, which, a little above Peekskill, contracts its mighty expanse into a few yards' span, there is always an eager commotion among the day voyagers on the river steamers. They rush toward the bow of the boat for a view. And vision after vision of delight breaks upon them. Right across the stream apparently, stands a noble old sentinel hill, clad in verdure and crowned with rock, as if to resist the passage of man into the realm of grandeur and grace beyond. But, as we advance, the menace vanishes and we skirt by the feet of an elevation a thousand feet high, into the midst of a scene charming as poet's ideal. Half a dozen other hills—some straight, high-shouldered and stern, as if they were gigantic outposts of the military institution further up, others leaning modestly away—glass themselves in the water below, which is as smooth, blue and brilliant as polished steel. From this, through new beauties, on to Cozzens' Hotel, two hundred feet above the stream, to West Point, a musket shot further up stream, and thence, amid impending hills, to the monarch of them all, old "Storm-King," which stands perpendicularly up 1,500 feet from the river's level at the southern extremity of the expanse, called "Newburg Bay;" it is a vision of beauty never to be forgotten, and it must be a torpid brain and obdurate heart that is not gladdened, elevated and refreshed by the spectacle.

CORNWALL.

The little hamlet called "Cornwall Landing," some sixty miles from New-York, lies close to "Storm-King," while Cornwall itself—or, as the villagers persist in styling it, "Canterbury"—is two miles from the Hudson, up among the hills. It stands on the edge of a plateau 300 feet above tide-water, and on the northern side of a noble range of what they term here "mountains." The village itself is a quaint old place, stretching along a dusty, well-traveled road, which is called "Main-street." The houses are of ancient date, and, except in point of neatness and comfort, in no way suggest the wealth and elegance which on all sides invest the little town. And little spoken of as its suburbs are, there are no lovelier, and few wealthier environs of the great Metropolis than those which encircle the modest village. Here, as is known, stands "Idlewild," so long associated with the name of the poet WILLIS, commanding a view of valley, river and mountain to which it would seem that neither art nor nature could add a single other charm. This estate has passed into the hands of a Mr. GEORGE, and the residence is occupied this season by the family of Mr. MURDOCK, President of one of your city banks. But through all the region round about on every point that secures an outlook, or has a natural advantage, are planted elegant villas and stately mansions, owned by rich New-Yorkers or well-to-do citizens of this county. The farm-houses themselves all over this table-land bespeak, by their freshness, taste, and, in many instances, elegance, not only the culture of their possessors, but the abundant resources of the soil which thus sustains such costly or appropriate establishments. A large number of wealthy and influential families from your City, Brooklyn and elsewhere have been passing and enjoying the Summer here, in a state of luxurious ease and quiet to which the denizens of Saratoga, Newport and Long Branch are utter strangers. When I speak of ease and quiet I don't mean inactivity, for every healthy, invigorating species of activity—boating, riding, walking, social intercourse, &c.—is in universal practice here. I mean that rest and refreshment which come from nearness to nature. GOETHE says: "On every height there lies repose," and here, amid the stillness, the grandeur and the attractiveness of these charming hills, one finds many an opportunity to secure that renewal of mind and body which leaves a sense of blissful rest impossible of attainment where what is called fashion holds chief sway.

THE CADETS' MOUNTAIN ENCAMPMENT.

Yesterday your correspondent paid a visit to the mountain encampment of the West Point Cadets. It took a toilsome march of five miles, up a precipitous ascent for a large distance, to reach it. When reached, however, the scene and its surroundings amply repaid the labor. A clearing had been made on a plain at least a thousand feet above the Hudson for this camp, and a new road, constructed by the sappers and miners, led into it. On the north of, and on almost a level with the ground, is a perfect gem of a lake, called "Round Lake"—clear, fresh and cool, fed by mountain springs. Beyond this lake rises a lofty hill, which is occupied by the cadets as one of their signal stations. These signal stations, by the way, are established on several eminences, and through them communication is opened from the camp to Newburg, whither a detachment of mounted cadets is periodically sent to receive dispatches. To the southward of the encampment, several hundred feet below its level, is another lovely sheet of water, named "Long Lake." Take it all and all, no finer ground could have been selected for this purpose. The cadets like it for many reasons: they are charmed with the novelty of the thing, this being the first encampment among the wilds, and, moreover, there is not so much military strictness as prevails on the grounds at West Point. There is, nevertheless, enough to secure good discipline and thorough performance of duty.

The cadets told me that some of their work was pretty severe, and from some of what I saw, I should say they did not exaggerate. In a grove adjacent to the camp I saw a dozen or more cutting down timber and trimming branches to make gabions, while others made these military devices. Others were sent off afoot to scale the distant peaks to occupy the signal-stations; and others still paced up and down, with heavy musket on shoulder, as camp guard. There appeared to be some alleviation, however, of these hardships. At least, these juvenile heroes acted as if they thought so. There was a large delegation of ladies—young and not so young—from West Point, come, not with empty baskets, you may be sure, to relieve the hardships of the youthful soldier in his first experience on the "tented field." It was a picturesque sight to see these gayly-dressed groups of women seated under some leafy awning, or sauntering over the ground escorted by the boys in gray. Many creature comforts and even luxuries reach the boys through the ladies, and thus the hard fare of the camp is in a large measure mitigated.

I observed not a single departure from strict gentlemanly deportment. In their intercourse with each other and with visitors to the camp there seemed to be an air of genuine courtesy and good will. Judging by what I saw, the discipline in this respect must be of a high order. I was somewhat disappointed in regard to the physique of the cadets, expecting to see many tall and stalwart young men. There are few of this class, however, and the average of height would be rather low, paradoxical as that may seem. Nor is there any striking evidence of intellectual or other superiority in the countenances of these embryo soldiers. good, open, manly faces there undoubtedly are, and many of them, but few on which high mental power is plainly written. The cadets, however, are in the transition period; they are, or have to be, as clay in the potter's hand, and superior culture will mend defects of nature if any such there be.

WASHINGTON'S SPRING.

On my return to this place from the encampment, I paused at a spot of historic interest, known as "Washington's Spring." It is on the side of a hill, and is about 1,200 feet above the river. My companion, an old resident, who has known this spring for nearly half a century, says that, in his memory, it has never failed and has never been interfered with. It is doubtless in the same condition to-day as when our revolutionary soldiers, who for a time held these hills, drank from it. T. J. C.

VOICES OF THE PEOPLE.

A European Steamer on the Rocks—The Danger of Running at Full Speed in a Fog.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the morning of Aug. 8, 1869, Sunday, at 4 o'clock I was waked from sleep, on a great European steamer, by the cessation of the motion of the screw, and then a slight concussion and tremor through the whole ship, and finally a cessation of motion. As we had been shrouded in dense fog since the afternoon of the Thursday previous, I came to the conclusion, rather a sleepy one, that we had run down some poor fisherman, and so remarked to my room-mate. But I was soon disabused of this idea by the tramp of many hurried feet in our passage-way, and the report that we were on the rocks!

Of course I got up and dressed as quickly as possible, mounted the companion-way and was startled to see our good ship with her bows dead against a mountain of sheer rocks, three hundred feet high. On either side and within a few feet of the ship, were reefs extending beyond the stern. And here we were, after a two thousand-mile run from the coast of Ireland, quietly lying on Newfoundland, in what corresponded exactly to one of our slips in New-York.

Had either of the following contingencies occurred, loss in the one case of the ship, and in the other of the vessel and 500 lives, would have been well nigh certain. In the first place, had we struck either reef with the greater speed which she had on her, which she lost before reaching the main land, she would have "stove." In the second place, had the sea been running—it was perfectly calm at the time, and the wind on shore—we would have gone to pieces inevitably, and as no landing could have been effected for at least half a mile from where we lay, it is almost certain that our boats would have been lost in many fathoms of water.

After throwing over some of our cargo the steamer slid easily off, the fog lifted long enough to show us the way out, we steered due east for two hours, then south, and made New-York in good time.

The previous night at about 10:30 o'clock we were right on the land, or else an iceberg—no one seemed to know which—escaping only by God's goodness. Our stranding was but little north of Trepassy Bay, the grave of the *Germania* and *Cleopatra*, and at about the same time. A smooth sea, a light wind on our port or starboard bow for four or five days, a beautiful new ship, with the latest and best appliances for navigation, are conditions under which it seems marvelous that this mishap should have occurred. Are compasses rendered so sluggish by fog, and so errant by an iron ship, as to produce so large a variance as to land us in so perilous a position? Is it necessary for vessels not under contracts, in which time is of the essence, to run at full speed in a fog?

Had our ship gone down, and all on board, it would but have added another to a long list of accidents and losses which now blacken the record of this line. It would have been attributed to ill luck. Is it ill luck? How tremendous is the responsibility of taking five hundred human lives into safe-keeping over the Atlantic; how great, therefore, should be the wisdom and discretion exercised in this case.

A PASSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1869.

The Price of Wood.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Here is an instance of exorbitant charges for an article used by every poor person who cooks a meal or lights a fire. A bundle of kindling wood cost 2½ cents.; it is cut in pieces 2½ inches long, is 7 inches in diameter, and weighs somewhat less than 2½ pounds. That is the price, size and weight of a bundle in Harlem, and I suppose elsewhere in the City.

Each bundle contains, say, allowing eight per cent. loss of bark, 100 cubic inches of wood, each cubic foot making 17 bundles; therefore, one cord makes 2,176 bundles, which realizes the handsome sum of $54 40 for one cord. Again, a bundle weighs less than 2½ pounds, each pound costs one cent; one cubic foot of pure wood weighs 42 pounds, and sells for 42 cents. There are 128 feet to the cord, which comes to $53 76, nearly the same as the prior estimate.

The coal dealers are veritable Peabodies in comparison with the wood dealers. C. P.

Kerosene and Other Inflammable Oils.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In order to extirpate the use of these adulterated oils, and aid the authorities in preventing the sale of these compounds, let the fire insurance companies of this City enforce the conditions of their policies which voids a policy unless specially permitted in writing. The companies generally refuse to permit the burning of these oils as lights in stores or dwellings; but there are some few companies who, in order to secure business, will grant any privilege.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 27, 1869. J. H. P.

INCIDENTALS.

The leading Canadian papers speak in generous terms of the defeated crew in the international boat race. The Toronto *Globe* describes how much more attention has been paid to rowing in the English universities than in the American, and says that Harvard has shown how excellent a crew she can turn out, and cannot justly be disappointed at having been beaten by Oxford under such circumstances.

The Hamilton (Ontario) *Free Press* says that Harvard did so well that, though victory is with Oxford, it was gained by exertions of no common order, and by men who, in their average weight, were nearly one stone (fourteen pounds) each heavier than their antagonists. The Harvards, it adds, made a gallant struggle, and though beaten have well earned by their gallantry and pluck all the attentions that are ready to be showered upon them.

The enthusiastic boating men of Milwaukee, Wis., made arrangements to fire a salute of thirty guns and to hold a public meeting in the City Hall, on Friday evening, to be addressed by several prominent citizens, provided the international boat race was won by the Harvards. Ah, well, this world is full of disappointments.

Colonel WM. W. FOLWELL, a native of this State, and recently Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Kenyon College, Ohio, has been elected President of the University of Minnesota.

The Mobile *Register* is very unhappy because Professor NORTHROP, of Yale, has been elected President of the University of Alabama. RAPHAEL SEMMES, the rebel pirate, was the *Register's* man for the position, and it thinks every decent Southerner should be displeased at his defeat.

The military authorities have refused permission to owners of lots on Sullivan's Island, in Charleston Harbor, to level the dismantled fortifications. The Charleston *Courier* characterizes this proceeding as high-handed, to use the mildest term, and says that the State ceded to the United States authorities only the land occupied by Fort Moultrie and one hundred yards on each side. The matter will be tested in the United States Court.

Richmond papers of Saturday say that the amount of interest paid on the Virginia State debt to date is $128,000. There remains $222,000 of the amount appropriated, and there is in the State Treasury $296,000. They also say it is contemplated to pay the same rates of interest on the foreign debt of £373,000 sterling, which with the current rate of exchange will amount to about $20,000 in gold.

Hon. H. F. SIMRALL, of Mississippi, declined to sign the address of the Conservatives recently issued, and says he thinks the National Union Republican Convention, to be held in Jackson next week, should put none but unquestioned Republicans on the State ticket.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* believes there is enough cotton growing in the South to make 3,000,000 bales, but it fears there is not sufficient labor to secure that amount. It looks forward hopefully to the introduction of the Chinese.

The Sacramento and San Francisco Societies of California Pioneers are making arrangements for a grand excursion to New-York, to start about the middle of September, and to be absent about a month. The single fare has been placed at $150 currency for the round trip.

Illinois is to have a new Capitol at Springfield. The plans, specifications and estimates of the Commissioners have just been officially approved. The entire cost, exclusive of foundation, is limited to $3,000,000.

Mr. GEORGE GILLESPY, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, has made appointments to speak in twenty-five places in that State. Senator HENDRICKS and Mr. VOORHEES are to aid him.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* tunes its lyre to sound the praises of JUDAH P. BENJAMIN. His career as a young lawyer, it says, was sudden and meteoric in its brilliancy, and now, in his riper years, learned in his profession, gifted by nature with the most persuasive eloquence and amiable manners, possessing a methodical and untiring industry, he presents the extraordinary characteristics of a mental phenomenon.

It has been remarked that although General ROSECRANS had the resolutions adopted by the Ohio Democratic State Convention before him when he wrote his letter declining their nomination for Governor, he makes not the slightest allusion to them.

Governor BALDWIN, of Michigan, declines to appoint delegates to the St. Louis National Capital Convention.

A committee, consisting of three revenue marine officers, is to meet in St. Louis about the 20th of September, to consider the propriety of stationing a United States revenue steamer there. The *Democrat* thinks the Treasury Department may be looking to the early establishment of St. Louis as a port of entry.

A young lady has applied for appointment as postmistress of Cincinnati, and has sent to Washington a petition formidable from the number of names attached to it, and the wealth and respectability of their bearers, to strengthen her claims.

THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The Trip to the Pacific Coast—An Interview with Hon. William D. Kelley.

A report, filling several columns, of an interview with Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, is published in the Philadelphia *Press*, giving an account of the trip of the House Committee of Ways and Means to California and Oregon. Judge KELLEY expressed the opinion that the Union and Central Pacific Railroads were better constructed than any other new railroads over which he had ever traveled. They have, in his judgment, kept entire faith with the Government, though they fulfilled their contract, and given us this great highway in less than half the time allowed them by the law under which they received their grant. Judge KELLEY expressed himself as greatly pleased with the extreme Western country, and spoke enthusiastically of the possibilities of its future. He said that, to his mind, we "are crossing the threshold of a new epoch in human history, and perhaps a greater than any that has preceded it. Our commerce with China is increasing with marvelous rapidity, and is already of the most profitable character. At the same time, our Western territory is made up of immense, almost incalculable, tracts of valuable, but uncultivated land, of unopened mines, of undeveloped fisheries, and of almost every other possible source of wealth and employment for human industry. We are burdened with a debt which, told in figures, startles us by its magnitude, but which, when considered in comparison with our resources, is scarcely worthy of serious concern. Undertakings which promise hundreds, and, in many instances, thousands, per cent. return, are open to enterprise in every part of the Pacific coast. They are not initiated, because the labor essential to their proper execution cannot be had."

Of the Chinese he said: "If Chinese immigration is to be promoted—I need not say promoted, for it needs no promotion at our hands, but is inevitable; with 500,000,000 of people overcrowded and underpaid, it will come unless forcibly prohibited—if, I say, it is not to be prohibited, we must provide for their reception. And I trust that our several religious denominations will so organize their missionary movements that whenever the Chinese enter a town there will be capable people ready to present to them the primer and make them familiar with our alphabet. If at all points they be met with this instruction, with this welcome, our Christian Republic will assimilate to ourselves the Chinese, as it has the people of all other nations, and they will cease to continue aliens in our midst."

And speaking further of their occupations, he said: "They are to be found as cooks, and in every department of household service. The Mission Mill employs 1,000 workmen, who perform every part of the labor, from the opening of the unwashed wool to the packing and marking of the boxes containing the finished fabrics prepared for shipment. They receive ninety cents a day, and the Company provides them with a large building in which to lodge and take their meals, with a kitchen and adequate cooking apparatus for the preparation of their food, and a supply of water in an inclosed yard for a daily bath for each. The Pioneer Mill employs about 800, together with a considerable number of the people of other nationalities, among whom are Americans, English, Scotch and Irish. It is a mistake to suppose that the Chinese are employed only in manual labor, and therefore compete only with our producing classes. The Bank of California employs them as experts for the detection of base or light coin. CHOY CHEW, though an active member of the commercial firm of LUN, LOO & CO., is the passenger agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, a trust of great importance, and requiring much executive as well as clerical ability. None of these people are coolies; they are all free to go and come at will. The cost of their passage to this country is often advanced by the Chinese Company, to be refunded from the proceeds of their labor; but no obligation for its repayment beyond their mere promise is taken; and it is said that no Chinaman who has lived long enough to repay it has ever failed to make the Company good. Neither can it be said of the Chinese that they ever repudiated a contract. On their first importation the Chinese may be willing to work for what seems to our people low wages; but they are shrewd at a bargain, and when any of our party spoke to them about coming East, and named the wages that were paid here, we were instantly met with the question whether the payment was in gold or greenbacks. We could not persuade them of the fact (which is nevertheless an undoubted fact) that here a greenback dollar will buy as much, if not more, than a gold dollar will buy there; for they saw that where they were it would not buy within thirty-five per cent. of the amount."

Speaking of British Columbia, Judge KELLEY said he thought that country would not be worth a contest, as we want peace and prosperity; but that it would come to us at no distant day, the people being as anxious to unite their destinies with ours as are the people of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, and from the same cause. They realize their own want of prosperity, and contrast it with the immense progress we are making. As for loyalty to England, that may be a pretty thing to talk about; but four out of every five residents of British Columbia who originally emigrated directly from England, are ready to become citizens of the United States by the annexation of their country. Many of the people have lived in this country, in the various mining districts, and are anxious to get back by the process of annexation. And his judgment was that it would be as great a folly to accept the British possessions by way of a settlement of any claim which our Government may have against England, as it would be to go to war for the acquisition of the territory. If any destiny is manifest, it is that that portion of the country upon the Atlantic and Pacific coasts will come to us, at no distant day, by the choice and acts of its own people. He feared, however, that the folly of the coal operators and carrying companies of the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, in resisting the claims of the miners to a fair share of the profits derived from their labor, has done much to delay this event.

THE HARTFORD TRAGEDY.

Capture of McGuire, the Wife Murderer—His Story.

From the Hartford Post, Aug. 28.

Ever since the tragedy occurred, the Chief of Police has had a man watching the house where MCGUIRE formerly lived, which is on the corner of Washington-street and Retreat-avenue. Last night Officer DALY was stationed there. Near 2 o'clock this morning DALY saw a man coming down Washington-street, who came to the house, jumped over the fence, and going to the window of one of the rooms which MCGUIRE occupied, endeavored to look into the interior of the house. The officer started for the man, but did not succeed in catching him, for he eluded his grasp and disappeared in the darkness. Knowing that it was impossible to find him without aid, DALY started for assistance. He had not gone far before he met Officers MCCARTY and DAGGETT. The officers determined to search the house, and finding a hatchway door leading into the cellar open, Officers DAGGETT and MCCARTY entered it. Both were provided with clubs and pistols, and the latter carried a lantern. Entering the cellar, they searched it, and at once found MCGUIRE lying behind a refrigerator, under the stairs which lead to the floor above. He was awake, and surrendered himself without resistance.

MCGUIRE is said to be 35 years of age, but he certainly appears to be much older. He evidently is entirely worn out by long walking, and seemed to care little for the situation in which he is placed. He is about five feet nine inches high, has dark complexion and eyes, high cheek bones, and dark-brown hair streaked with gray. His clothes are entirely different from those said to have been worn by him, and not a perfect description has yet been given, although his relatives were certain that he was dressed just as the circulars issued by the Chief said he was. He does not seem to realize the crime which he has committed, and when told by Mr. JONES that his bills were of but little importance, that he was in a very serious place, he made no answer.

In the presence of a large number of the force, he gave to the Chief the following account of his whereabouts since the affair occurred.

M'GUIRE'S STORY.

We give the story of the unfortunate man nearly in his own words. Without stating that he committed the deed, he said: I left the house, and went across Washington-street into Vernon, and through that into Baker. I then went up Zion-street, and down Park, passing Penfield's, to the foot-bridge over the river, which I crossed, and went up Flower-street to Farmington-avenue, turning from that into the new street beyond Niles, into Asylum-avenue. Went out beyond the bridge. Went across the lots into Albany-avenue, which I followed, passing near Wadsworth tavern. Then went toward Bloomfield, (by the north road leading to the town,) turning to the left, near Prasser's mill, and went to Barber's corner. I turned to the right beyond BARBER'S, and crossed the river near Spoonsville. I then went north, keeping west of Bloomfield Centre, to Turkey Hills, and from there went to Granby. Went to an Irish house, and sat there for some time. Then went to Suffield. Stopped at a house and got supper, and slept in a barn that night (Sunday night.) Monday morning I went to Westfield, Mass., where I stopped at a distillery and asked for half a pint of cider brandy, which was given me. I asked for some work, saying that I wanted $40 a month. Went to Granville, to Jockey's Corner. I stopped at an Irishman's house that night, (Monday,) and got some supper and breakfast there. I got a Springfield *Republican*. The paper said my wife was getting better, and would be likely to get well. I then went to Hartland, and stopped at an Irishman's house. He gave me milk and a cookey. I came to a place called Canton, and then kept the road to Bloomfield and West Hartford. I went to Farmington, and through Gooseberry Lane to Griswoldsville. This was in the night. Then went from a new factory to Punkintown, and from there to my sister's near Rocky Hill, I got there before light Wednesday evening. Don't know what time it was. I woke up my sister and asked her about my wife. Sister said she was better, and I went away; went to woods in Cromwell; slept in the woods; came back during the day—Wednesday; I went into the house and got a piece of bread and meat; my sister was not to home; went into the road and walked until night, when I staid in a barn in East Berlin; got up at 10 o'clock next evening (Thursday), went out and walked in the road toward Meriden; got into the woods and stayed until dark; then went to Meriden; went to my sister JANE'S, (Mrs. WM. GOODWIN;) she spread a little supper; she said my wife was getting better; then went to my brothers's, and he told me that my wife was dead; I said to myself, "D—n Meriden—I'll go back to Hartford, and if my wife is dead, give myself up." And 10 o'clock at night (Thursday night) I started for home, following the telegraph wires; slept a while at a barn on the road beyond Berlin. When I got up went to Newington, and went into an Irishman's house at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, (Friday afternoon,) and had a bit of dinner. I asked how far it was to Wethersfield? They said six miles. I went on in the street to Gooseberry lane, and went down that to Wethersfield; there I stopped at Mrs. DICKINSON'S at 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon; she was not at home, but I went into her garret and staid until about 6 o'clock; I heard the whistles; just after I came out I met her, and spoke to her; says I, "I was at your house, but couldn't get in;" asked her if she had heard anything from Hartford; could not hear what she said. I came up Gooseberry lane. Rode with a fellow who was going to West Hartford until I got to the turnpike. I got out there and came on the turnpike, keeping on the hill road; went into Vernon-street, and into Zion's Hill burying ground, and then into the Champlain place. Got there about 9 o'clock last night. Staid awhile; don't know how long. I then went to my house, expecting to see my oldest boy. I wanted to give him some money. I looked into the window to see if any one was there, but found that the room was empty.

After his story was concluded, MCGUIRE asked for a change of clothes, saying that he felt dirty. An officer was sent to bring him clean clothes throughout. He also expressed a desire for a paper to read while in jail, and a daily was given him. He was then taken from the office to the jail, on Pearl-street.

The National Capital—What St. Louis Thinks of the Claims of Washington.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 27.

Washington begins to discover, with surprise, that a national poor-house is not altogether a satisfactory thing to the national taxpayers. All the money that city ever sees comes from the Federal Treasury, and its enormous charges for rent, board, hotel accommodations, and everything else, eatable, drinkable and wearable, are, in effect, so many assaults upon the public purse. Add to this the millions of dollars which we have to spend every year to keep in order that concern called a District; to police and govern it; to light and pave its streets; to build everything that it wants built, and make it habitable for civilized beings, and we have the precise cost, to the good people of this country, of that very expensive and extremely useless poor-house aforesaid. For the people of Washington, unlike those of other cities, cannot light or pave their own streets, pay their own policemen, or keep up the machinery of a local government; for all these objects they have to draw millions yearly from the public treasury. Then, when the tax-payers talk of discontinuing this useless expense, and sending out the drones of Washington City to work or starve, they grumble loudly. We have no consolation to offer. It is neither just nor sensible to tax the whole nation to support the people who live on a certain tract of land called the District. The sooner we stop that sort of thing the better.

MURDER IN MISSOURI.

The Proprietor of a Circus Wantonly Shot—Escape of the Assassin.

From the Granby (Mo.) Independent, Aug. 22.

Last night, after the regular performance of Lake's Circus was over, and the minstrel performance had begun, WILLIAM LAKE, the proprietor of the circus, was shot by one JAKE KILLYON, while standing at the door of the canvas. The circumstances attending the murder, as near as we can glean them from the witnesses, and from the evidence before the Coroner's inquest, are these:

After the regular performance of the circus was over, the ushers commenced clearing the canvas for the minstrel performance, gathering tickets and excluding those who had not paid. KILLYON was found secreted under a seat. He was told by one of the ushers to come out, and pay or leave. At this he got up and sat down on a seat. Mr. LAKE came up, and, being told the trouble, turned to KILLYON, and told him to "get out of there," at the same time taking hold of his collar, and calling upon his men to put him out. KILLYON, at this, drew his revolver, which was immediately wrenched away from him, and he was put out at the door of the canvas. After KILLYON was put out, it is said he made several threats that he would kill LAKE if he could get a revolver.

A few minutes after this, KILLYON came up to the doorkeeper and pulling out his wallet, remarked that "he was not a quarrelsome man, and was willing to pay to go in." While he was in the act of paying, Mr. LAKE came out through the passage-way toward the doorkeeper. As soon as KILLYON saw him he slipped back among the crowd at the door. Just at this moment Deputy Marshal BAILEY, (who had heard there had been a difficulty, and that a revolver had been drawn,) came up from town and inquired "who had that revolver?" Mr. LAKE immediately replied that "he had it and would deliver it up to-morrow morning to the proper authority." While they were talking, Marshal BAILEY and Mr. THOMPSON were standing facing Mr. LAKE, not three feet from him. KILLYON again approached from behind THOMPSON, and throwing his revolver over THOMPSON'S right shoulder, shot Mr. LAKE, the ball entering about three inches above the right nipple, coursing, apparently, downward toward the heart. Mr. LAKE staggered a few yards and then fell down on his hands and said: "My God, boys, I am killed; carry me home." He was immediately carried to his room in the Southwestern Hotel, but expired almost as soon as it was reached.

At the moment the shot was fired a panic seemed to infect the bystanders, and they all scattered. KILLYON immediately turned and ran. As he did so, his foot caught in one of the guy ropes and threw him upon his face, and his revolver was accidentally discharged. He promptly jumped up and disappeared.

The excitement and horror which this atrocious murder produced among our citizens was most intense and profound, and could the dastardly perpetrator of the deed have been captured, he would have been summarily lynched. Parties immediately started in pursuit, but at this writing have not been heard from. An inquest was held, and the following verdict rendered by the jury: "That the said deceased, WM. LAKE, came to his death by a shot from a pistol in the hands of one JACOB KILLYON." KILLYON is about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, six feet one or one and a half inches high, slim in figure, with light brown hair, florid complexion, and is blind, or nearly so, in his right eye. Of late he has been engaged in running a threshing machine. $1,000 reward is offered for the apprehension and delivery of the said JACOB KILLYON to the proper authorities of Granby, by Mrs. AGNES LAKE.

OUT OF THE WORLD.

Lord Howe Island—Its Situation and Size—Its People and their Peculiarities.

A Sidney, Australia, paper supplies the following curious facts respecting Lord Howe Island, which is situated in latitude 31 South, longitude 159 East, and out 450 miles from Sydney:

"It is sixteen miles in circumference, six miles and a half in length, and averages about half a mile in breadth. About one-third of the island is taken up by two mountains at the south end, which descend in some places perpendicularly to the water. One of these rocks, called Paul's Pyramid, from its peculiar shape, is about 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. There is a kind of harbor at the southwest side of the island, protected from the swell by a bar about three-quarters of a mile from the shore. The island is well timbered in every direction. It is inhabited by about thirty-five persons, including children. There are, however, only about eight or ten able-bodied young men. The island was, in years gone by, used as a calling station for whalers; and it was with the view of trading with whalers, it is said, that the first settlers were induced to make it their home. The islanders live very peaceably together, although they have no laws, nor any one to superintend or guide them. There is neither schoolmaster nor clergyman on the island. The inhabitants live in a state of blissful ignorance as to what is taking place in other parts of the world. There seems to be a tacit understanding among themselves to respect each others property. No register of the births and deaths is kept; and marriage, in a legal sense, cannot be performed. One remarkable fact which struck some of the visitors was the indifference on the part of the islanders with regard to what was going on in the colonies or elsewhere, and their disinclination to ask questions concerning other countries. Except in one or two instances, they manifested no desire whatever to leave their island home. Most of the people are English, or natives of one or other of the Australian colonies. They were strongly advised by Captain CLOETE and the gentlemen who visited the island with him to keep a register of the births and deaths; and they adopted the advice, and appointed Captain SPURLING to perform that duty. Now that the wants of the island have been more prominently brought under the notice of the Government, steps will probably be taken to amend the present state of things existing there, and to induce the people to provide means for educating their children. Some of the houses are good, substantial buildings, built of hardwood slabs; others are constructed of palm-trees and covered with palm-leaves. The palm-trees grow luxuriantly everywhere, and houses are frequently surrounded with them. No manufactures are carried on, everything, both in the way of furniture and implements, being imported. At the time of the visit of the Commission, the islanders were all decently clothed. There is a small vessel, belonging to two or three parties on the island, which trades to Sydney about three or four times every year, bringing produce, and taking back flour and such other commodities as are required. This is the only direct communication which takes place between the island and this continent. Occasionally a vessel calls at the island, and exchanges of goods and produce then take place. They generally barter produce for goods which they require and seldom either give or take money for anything. They occasionally run short of flour, biscuits and sugar, but they always have plenty of other food. The island is overrun with great numbers of pigs and goats. The pigs roam about in a wild state and feed on palm seed, and their flesh is said to be very good eating and of good flavor. There are also great quantities of poultry of almost every kind. The chief products of the island are onions, (some of which annually find their way to this colony,) potatoes, maize and bananas. The vegetation resembles in a great measure that of tropical lands. Among the trees are to be found the banyan. One specimen of this kind of tree is said to cover about an acre and a half. The soil is rich and capable of producing plants either of a tropical or semi-tropical character. The ground is of an undulating character, cultivation taking place chiefly on the lower ground. A correspondent (Mr. JOHN BRAZIER, formerly conchologist to Her Majesty's ship *Curacoa*,) sends us the following particulars: 'The island was not inhabited until about thirty years ago, when a European family landed there, and lived there for seventeen years. When he was there in 1855, there were thirty-three Europeans with their wives. At that time there was plenty of water, fish, fowls, birds, pigs and goats. The greater part of the settlers on Lord Howe's Island are old whaling Captains and sailors who leave their ships. Nothing was known of the natural history of the island until the late Mr. JOHN MACGILLIVRAY, formerly naturalist to Her Majesty steamers *Rattlesnake* and *Herald*, visited it in 1851, and discovered the following species of molluscan land fauna—four species of the genus Helix, one of the genus Bulimus, four of the genus Diplommatina, one of the genus Cylcophorous, one of the genus Registoma, and one of the genus Omphalotropis. The island is a general rendezvous for the colonial and foreign whalers to get fresh provisions, such as onions, potatoes, &c. Those things are generally given in exchange for liquors. This island is not the one that was discovered by Captain WALLIS on the 30th of July, 1767. The one discovered by WALLIS is in latitude 16° [illegible] S., latitude 166° 1′ E. Lord Howe's Island is in latitude 31° S., longitude 159° E.' The following is a list of the inhabitants of the Island:

W. FIELD, age 53, America, master mariner; MARY FIELD, age 50, Ireland; resident twelve years; cultivation, four acres; stock, one gelding. MATTHEW C. THOMPSON, age 42, America; master mariner, single; two native women, South Sea Islands; two children, one male six months old, and one female eighteen months old; resident twelve years; cultivation, five acres; stock, one mare. DAVID LLOYD, age 70, Wales, mariner; MARY LLOYD, age 50; one female child, age 23; resident seven years. Mrs. LEONARD, age 23, New South Wales, married; resident six years; cultivation, three acres. MARGARET ANDREWS, age 52, Ireland, widow; one female child; resident twenty-three years; cultivation, one and one-half acres. CHARLES NICHOLLS, age 32, Hobart Town, master mariner; MARY NICHOLS, age 22, Howe's Island; three male children—ages 5 years, 2 years and 2 weeks; resident five and one-half years; cultivation, two and three-fourth acres. NICHOLLS has just gone to Tasmania to seek a ship. THOMAS MOONEY, age 27, Hobart Town, farmer; MARY MOONEY, age 23, Ireland; one male child, 7 months old; resident two years. WILLIAM NICHOLS, age 25, Hobart Town, farmer; resident seven years; cultivation, three-quarters of an acre. JOHN LEWIS, age 59, London, farmer; ELLEN LEWIS, age 46, London; resident four years; culvation, two acres. W. O. SPURLING, age 63, London, master mariner; resident eight years; cultivation two and a half acres. HENRY WAINWRIGHT, age 38, London, carpenter; resident two years; J. E. WAINWRIGHT, age, 21, Hunter River, resident one year; cultivation, two acres; stock seven head of cattle. A. P. MOSELEY, age 58, London, mariner; JOHANNA MOSELEY, age 40 years; resident twenty-five years; cultivation one and a half acre. DAVID WHYBROW, age 52, Sydney, master mariner, now away in the *Fanny Fisher*; Mrs. WHYBROW, age 44; three children—two females, ages 22 and 14; one male, age 18—resident two years. LIZZIE JONES, age 22, Sydney, daughter of WHYBROW (husband away;) one male child age 4 years; resident two years. MARY WHYBROW, age 14 years; THOMAS WHYBROW, age 18 years. EDWARD KING, age 32, England, mariner; resident two years. PERRY JOHNSON, age 38 years, United States, mariner; SARAH JOHNSON, age 28, Cape; resident nine years; cultivation two and a half acres. CAMPBELL STEVENS, age 24, New-South Wales; resident three months and a half."

PERSONAL.

Mme. ANNA BISHOP was one of the passengers on the steamship *Idaho*, which reached this port late last evening from Liverpool. She has been absent for four years, and has visited during that time China, India, Australia, Egypt and other far-off places.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY is expected at Washington to-day, from White Sulphur Springs.

BE BEAUTIFUL.—If you desire beauty you should use HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

It gives a soft, refined, satin-like texture to the Complexion, removes Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Tan, &c., and adds a tinge of Pearly Bloom to the plainest features. It brings the Bloom of Youth to the fading cheek, and changes the rustic Country Girl into a Fashionable City Belle.

In the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the true secret of Beauty. No Lady need complain of her Complexion who will invest 50 cents in this delightful article.

Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Dress your hair with Lyon's Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are the best. Have been in the market for fifteen years. Five sizes—the largest bottles proportionally cheaper. For sale wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, G. G. YVELIN, E. C. HAZARD, New-York City, and by druggists and dealers in grocers' sundries everywhere. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors.—*Advertisement.*

A want long felt by the public and medical profession has been supplied by the introduction of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.—*Advertisement.*

It Works to Perfection.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels—gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Are you Going to the Country? If so, don't neglect your teeth. Get a box of DR. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS, so neat and portable. No scattering or wasting. Try them. Sold by druggists. Depot, 11 Dey-st., New-York.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by all druggists.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

ALLASON.—On Saturday, Aug. 28, FANNY ALLASON, relict of Thomas Allason, aged 82 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Gairthwaite, No. 248 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BUXTON.—At Linden, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 28, CATHARINE MOORE BUXTON, widow of Chas. C. Buxton, aged 68 years.

On arrival of train on New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 2:25 P. M., on 30th inst, her remains will be taken to Green-Wood. Carriages will be in attendance.

BELLOWS.—At Northampton, Mass., on Friday, Aug. 27, ELIZA N. BELLOWS, wife of Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., aged 51 years.

Funeral on Monday, at 3 P. M., at No. 232 East 15th-st.

COMINGS.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 29, of congestion of the brain, LOUIS S., youngest son of George and Anna R. Comings, aged 13 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, 106th-st., west of Broadway.

FARRINGTON.—At Yonkers, on Friday, Aug. 27, THOMAS E., son of Thomas O. Farrington, Esq., aged 27 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Monday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the train that leaves 30th-st. depot at 2 o'clock.

GRINNELL.—At Ryde, Isle of Wight, England, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, CORNELIUS GRINNELL, son of Henry Grinnell, of New-York, in the 44th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Church, Broadway, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock. His relatives and friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend.

HEERMANCE.—At the residence of his brother, W. V. B. Heermance, Coxsackie, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 22, HENRY HEERMANCE, aged 70 years.

NELSON.—At Peekskill, on Saturday, Aug. 28, CORNELIA M., wife of Hon. William Nelson, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband in Peekskill, on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 2 P. M.

ROGERS.—On Saturday, Aug. 28, ANTOINETTE GAINES, youngest daughter of Abel H. and Caroline Rogers.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 207 East 58th-st., on Monday, 30th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Montville, N. J., for interment.

SANDERS.—On Friday evening, Aug. 27, CAROLINE M., wife of F. R. Sanders.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 97 2d-av., on Monday, Aug. 30, at 2 P. M.

STEARNS.—At Pine Orchard, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 28, FRANCIS CLARE, aged 11 years and 6 months, eldest son of John N. and Alice A. Stearns.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 30th inst., at 4 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 321 East 18th-st.

TWING.—In Morrisania, on Sunday, Aug. 29, AMELIA E., wife of Rev. A. T. Twing, D. D.

Funeral at St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, on Tuesday, Aug. 31, at 3½ P. M.

UNDERHILL.—On Sunday, Aug. 29, SARAH E., wife of Edward T. Underhill, and daughter of the late David M. Doremus, of New-Rochelle.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, East 74th-st. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

WOLFF.—On Saturday, Aug. 28, 1869, REBECCA JOSEPHINE, relict of the late Moses Wolff, in the 50th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 42 West 28th-st., on Monday morning, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock.

WURSTER.—At Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, Aug. 28, CATHARINE, wife of William Wurster.

Funeral on Monday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 199 Ross-st., Brooklyn, E. D. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, Fredk. Nishwitz, Esq., and brother-in-law, Charles Wurster, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECIALTIES.

Southern and Western merchants having orders for Brocatel or Lace Curtains, Window Shades or Interior Decorations of any description, can have them filled advantageously at WALRAVEN'S Upholstery Goods Warehouse, No. 751 Broadway, three doors below 8th-st.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK.

Washington-st., No. 527, 25x90.1¼x25x90.4....... $26,000
28th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x98.9....... 35,000
56th-st., n. s., 711.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 19.4x100.5.... 34,000
124th-st., n. s., 127 ft. w. of 2d-av., 200x66x25x85.6¾x117.2x100.11....... 31,000
124th and 125th sts., commencing at a point in the centre of the block distant 330 ft. e. of 3d-av., 27.7x45.6¾x85.10....... 1,000
152d and 153d sts., 375 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x1 block....... 13,000
2d-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 108th-st., 30.5x100....... 1,000

Leases Recorded.

Beaver-st., No. 31, 3 years, per year....... $850
Pine-st., No. 5, 7 years and eight months, per year....... 3,500
6th-av., s. e. corner of 23d-st., 5 years, per year.. 1,200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Douglass-st., n. s., 185 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x80.... $5,000
Henry-st., w. s., 105 ft. n. of Woodhull-st., 21x100 15,250
Magnolia-st., s. e. s., 150 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 25x100; Palmetto-st., n. w. s., 225 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 25x100; Palmetto-st., n. w. s., 575 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 25x100; Central-av., s. w. s., 75 ft. n. w. of Palmetto-st., 25x100....... 1,000
Market-st., w. s., 542.6 ft. s. of Brooklyn and Jamaica road, 100x150....... 650
Monroe-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Read-av., 50x100.... 4,300
Butler-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Bond-st., 30x100.... 8,500
North 2d-st., s. e. s., 30.3 ft. n. e of 9th-st., irregular....... 1,400
Van Buren-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 40x100....... 4,000
7th-st., w. s., 57 ft s. of North 8th-st., 43x100x20x100....... 2,000
Myrtle-av. and Schenck-st., n. e. corner, 29x100. 2,710
5th-av. and 67th-st., s. e. corner, 100x100....... 1,200
Lot No. 127, A. Stecholm's map....... 525

QUEENS COUNTY.

College Point.

Lafayette-st. and Flammers-av., n. e. corner, 100x100 and house....... $1,295
Lafayette-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Broadway, 100x150....... 650
Water-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Broadway, 100x100.. 620

Jamaica.

Fulton-st., s. s., adjoining Buckley, 428.5x480.5x450x503.10, Brenton's....... $4,500

Rockville Centre.

Centre-st., w. s., adjoining Upton, 198x200 and house....... $3,300

Ravenswood.

Payntar-av. and Bodde-st., n. w. corner, 100x175 and house....... $2,000

Springfield.

Merrick and Jamaica Plank-road, s.s., adjoining Decker's 40 acres, Compton's....... $14,120

Woodhaven.

Benedick-av., e. s., 250 ft. n. of University-place, 100x50....... $375

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

Union-st., s. w. s., 290 ft. s. e. of Cortlandt-av., 25x100....... $425
146th-st. and College-av., s. e. corner, 75x100..... 20,000

East Chester.

6th-av., w. s., lot No. 543 Mt. Vernon, 100x105... $500
6th-av., e. s., lot No. 340 Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100....... 265
6th-av., w. s., lot No. 178 Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100....... 190
1st-av., e. s., part lot No. 36 Mt. Vernon, 25x105. 2,100
New street, n. e. s., lots Nos. 7 and 8, C. V. Morgan's property, 100x165....... 964

Westchester.

10th-av., s. s., lot No. 887, Wakefield, 50x100..... $130

Rye.

Central and Clinton avs., n. w. corner. lot No. 34 West Rye....... $350
Maple and Central avs., n. w. corner, lot No. 10 West Rye....... 450
Lots Nos. 18, 19, 20. Map of Rye Park, 8 92-100 acres....... 5,616

West Farms.

Lot No. 33 Central Morrisania, 50x150....... $450

Cortlandt.

7th-st., s. s., part block No. 33, Verplanck, 50x190 $2,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Varick and Montgomery sts., n. w. corner, 75x100....... $15,000

Hudson City.

Summit-av. and Mandeville-st., corner, 25x100... $1,800
Lot No. 282, map of West Hoboken Land Association No. 2, 25x100....... 320
Lot No. 19, block L, adjoining Reservoir, 25x100. 300
Beacon-av., n. s., lots Nos. 81 and 83, Gilbert's map, 55x160....... 1,400

Hoboken.

Lot No. 24, block No. 167, Coster's estate....... $625

Bergen.

Lots No. 42 and 44, block B, map of Monticello and Colden....... $2,300

West Hoboken.

Amelia-st., n. s., south part of central lot No. 2, marked E, and back lot No. 2, share No. 3, tract No. 1, 75x81....... $9,000

North Bergen.

24 lots sold by Frederick Heppenheimer to Herman Newbert, map of the High Point Land Association....... $3,500
New-York and Paterson Plank-road, lots Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10, block No. 8, map of Homestead Station....... $840

Greenville.

Lot No. 25, map of property at Pamretan, 555 ft. from old Bergen road, 50x113....... $925

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BROADWAY.

Near the Fifth-avenue Hotel. To lease for a long term of years, valuable premises; over 75 feet front, suitable for a hotel, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—FROM 1ST October a modern-built house completely furnished; seventeen rooms; large barn and grounds; three to twenty-six acres of land. WILLIAM JACOBUS, Montclair, N. J., or W. H. BALDWIN, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 40.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1¼ MILES FROM A DEPOT, on Hackensack Extension Railroad, farm 36 acres, new house and all necessary improvements, $5,000; one of 14 acres, good buildings, one mile of depot, $6,000—will exchange; 33 acres of well-improved land, good buildings, fruit, &c., one mile from Nanuet, on Northern Railroad, $8,000; 15 acres, with first-class buildings, suitable for laying out in building lots, near station, $15,000; 48¾ acres, two miles from Norwood station, on Northern Railroad, splendid land, only $9,000; at Ridgewood, on Erie Railroad, 50 acres, two miles from depot, with improvements, $10,000; 24 acres for $6,000. A large number of first-class Paterson City houses and farms in vicinity for sale and exchange. Apply to JOHN E. DEMAREST, opposite Erie Railroad depot, Paterson, N. J.

LOTS AT UNION TOWN, N. J.—50 BY 150 feet, from $150 to $250; monthly payments, $20, cash, and $10 per month; only one hour from New-York, on the Philadelphia Railroad; fourteen trains daily. For tickets to visit the property, inquire of THOS. BARCLAY, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

SOUTHERN FARMS AND HOMES.—Those wishing to go South to improve their condition can find extraordinary chances to purchase farms, homes and business properties by applying to the SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 432 Broome-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house, in the Ninth Ward. Apply at No. 6 Gansevoort-st. MATTHEW KANE.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NEW HOTEL.—TO LEASE ON CHESTNUT-st., Nos. 1,502, 1,504 and 1,506; the most fashionable centre of Philadelphia; building new and complete, with the modern improvements, for a first-class establishment of 75 rooms; rooms en suite of two rooms, with private bath, water closet, &c.; general size of bedrooms 18 by 20 feet, and 15 by 16 feet, with two windows to each room; parlor, dining-room, &c., large and airy; will lease for a term of years. Address JOHN CRUMP, No. 1,731 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 444 West 20th-st., in perfect order; rent, $1,500. Also, three-story and basement house No. 231 East 34th-st., near 1st-av.; rent, $600. Also, two-story French attic and basement brick house, with brick stable, on 11th-av. Boulevard, corner 141st-st., $700; all improvements. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 33 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, two three-story buildings, newly painted and in fine order, in Belmont-av., City of Bergen, short distance by horse cars from Jersey City Ferry; rent low. Apply at No. 308 West-st., or No. 1 Belmont-place.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY A three-story house; partially furnished; one door from Union-place. Inquire at No. 86 Maiden-lane, or at No. 118 East 18th-st., after 4 P. M., for three days.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

STORE TO LET—A GOOD LOCATION for hat and cap. Inquire at No. 4 Jackson-av., opposite Central-av., in the millinery, Hunter's Point, L. I.

PLEASANT OFFICES TO LET AT very low rents, on second floor of building No. 29 South-st., corner of Pine. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE ROOM NOS. 16 AND 18 Broad-st., lately occupied by the Open Board of Brokers. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 11 Wall-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A MEDIUM-sized unfurnished house, between Madison and 5th avs., 34th and 47th sts. Address, by letter, Mrs. WALKER, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, supply everything in their line at lowest price. Orders solicited.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF COAL LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO. No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 1869, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, (Trinity Building,) New-York, at 12 o'clock M., the following-described valuable coal property, viz.:

This estate, known as "Branchdale," is situated in Schuylkill County, Penn., near Pottsville, and contains 680 acres and 100 perches.

There are excellent railroad outlets to market—distance to Philadelphia by rail, 102 miles; by canal, 111 miles; and by the new road now in process of construction, the "Union Central"—being constructed by the Lehigh Valley, Morris and Essex, and New-Jersey Central Railroads—will have direct communication with New-York City, 127 miles.

A part of the surface is used for farming purposes, and the southern portion well timbered, (heavy,) suitable for mining purposes.

The whole extent of the property is underlaid throughout by all the anthracite coal veins of the region, both red and white ash, and twenty and a half millions (20,500,000) tons can be made available. Only a small portion of the coal has been mined out, and the best and most valuable veins remain untouched.

There is an opening on the celebrated "Diamond" vein, with the slope sunk fifty yards in good coal.

This colliery has two steam-engines and boilers, pumps, railroad iron, cars and all appurtenances necessary to complete it.

There is a breaker, with engine, boiler, rollers, shutes, screens, fan-houses, &c., in perfect working order, awaiting the completion of the slope.

There is a large and substantial mansion-house, thirty miners' houses, two good frame-houses for foremen, and three stables, making in all thirty-six buildings, exclusive of breaker, engine and fan houses.

For an examination of a carefully-prepared brief of title to this property, from original surveys and patent from the State, map, and for further particulars, in detail, also, for TERMS OF SALE, apply to the auctioneers.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF S. CAHILL, ESQ., OF 90 VILLA PLOTS,

AT CRANFORD, N. J.,

On THURSDAY, Sept. 2, at 12 M.

These lots are well situated, five minutes' walk north of the station, and in the vicinity of improvements. Payments unusually easy; 10 per cent., and the auction fees on the day of sale, and $10 a month thereafter.

Special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Efficient detectives will eject all boys and suspicious characters, sure.

For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers.

Free passes can also be obtained at W. D. Bigelow's store, corner of Bond-st. and Bowery, and at Isaac E. Tate's, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., (shoe store,) and at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE FOURTH WARD. JOSEPH MCGUIRE, auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, the valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, situated on the northeasterly corner of William and New-Chambers sts., and known as Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Ackerman-place, and No. 249 William-st. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

SEVENTY-FOURTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock noon, 80,000 TONS OF COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J., during September, 1869.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING, CLOTHING, DRESSINGS, &c.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1869, at Judiciary-square Depot, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., at 10 A. M., a large quantity of hospital property, consisting of bedding, clothing and dressings, among which will be found the following, viz.: 3,000 bed sacks, 2,500 blankets, 4,000 counterpanes, 4,000 gutta percha bed covers, 4,500 hair pillows, 5,000 pillow cases, 5,000 linen sheets, 15,000 drawers, 25,000 shirts, 3,000 socks, 19,000 dozen roller bandages. Also, napkins, cotton and woolen tape, picked lint, cotton wadding, red flannel, saddlers' silk, linen thread, 14,000 lbs. condensed milk, 20,000 lbs. beef extract.

All the above articles are new and never have been used. Catalogues, containing full particulars, ready ten days before sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all goods to be removed in five days.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

SELLS THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., thirty or forty fine second-hand tapestry, velvet, three-ply and other carpets, parlor and chamber suites, fine bedding, china, glass, silver, stoves, four elegant pier and mantel mirrors, &c.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	122¾	123¼	5-20 Coupon,'67.	120¾	121
Coupon, 1881.....	123	123¼	5-20 Coupon,'68.	120¾	121
5-20 Regis., 1862..	121⅝	122⅛	10-40 Regist'd..	111⅜	111⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62..	123	123¼	10-40 Coupon...	115	115¼
5-20 Coupon, '64..	122	122¼	Gold............	134	134⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65,	122	122¼	U. S. Cur. Pac.	110⅜	110⅝
5-20 Coupon. '65, Jan. and July..	120½	120¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE

HACKENSACK & NEW-YORK EXTENSION RAILROAD CO.

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer for sale $75,000 of these bonds, at 90 and accrued interest. Interest payable 1st of May and November. Bonds payable 1st of May, 1889.

CARPENTER & RICHARDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1869.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified and cautioned against receiving or dealing in the following named coupons, each for $17 50, cut from Bond Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, of the City of Toledo, General Fund Bonds.

Also, coupons from Bond No. 19 for $7 00. The same were stolen from this Company, and payment has been stopped.

JAS. C. FARGO, Gen'l Supt.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

CITY OF BROOKLYN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

FINANCIAL

TEN-TWENTY BONDS.

$300,000

IN

BONDS OF

BUCHANAN COUNTY,

STATE OF MISSOURI,

Issued by a Special Vote of the People, at an Election held for this purpose.

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,

With the option of paying them after ten years,

Bearing TEN PER CENT (10 per Cent.) Interest, payable Semi-Annually, on 1st of July and January, at the

BANK OF AMERICA, New-York,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

Principal Payable in New-York.

Taxable Wealth of County, $13,000,000
Debt, including these Bonds, only $500,000
Price 95 until September 1st next.

FOR SALE BY

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 49 WALL-STREET, New-York.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS AS A PERFECTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT, AND WILL FURNISH INFORMATION RELATING THERETO.

TANNER & CO.

AUG. 19, 1869.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. The whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis....	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern......	1,152	11,870
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western...	521	7,261
Illinois Central............	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated........		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent.......	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent..........	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold.	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund..........	10,000—	908,300

Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses. $496,300 Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL....... $1,000,000
PAID IN....... $500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.
G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
T. S. MARLOR.
JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BRESAN, Manager.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan. Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds them selves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The Principal of the loan is made Payable, in Gold, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York, at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York..$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London.....£7 5s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...87 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

GOLD LOAN

OF

The Rochester, N. Y., Water Works Company,

SIX PER CENT. BONDS

DUE 1889,

OF $1,000 EACH.

INTEREST MAY and NOVEMBER. Principal and Interest payable in Gold, at Union Trust Company, New-York.

We offer for sale

$400,000

of this loan at EIGHTY-TWO AND A HALF, and accrued interest in currency.

The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company for the protection of the bondholders, and the bonds are issued by them only upon the certificate of John C. Trautwine, C. E., appointed by the bondholders, approved by the Board of Directors, that the money has been actually expended upon the works. Pamphlets containing the reports of the Engineers, W. Minor Roberts and J. C. Trautwine, upon the progress of the works; also copies of the acts granting this Company their charter to supply Rochester with water, furnished upon application. Upon the most moderate estimate the rental from the works, when completed, will be

$150,000

annually, double the amount required for interest upon the bonds. Having personally examined the works we can confidently recommend this loan to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND STERLING CREDITS.

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

BUY AND SELL MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Secured by First Mortgage on the N.Y. AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD,

AND BY THE ADDITIONAL GUARANTEE OF A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF SIX MILLION OF DOLLARS.

ISSUE LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE OF ROAD ACTUALLY BUILT AND IN RUNNING ORDER.

THE ROAD IS IN COURSE OF THOROUGH AND RAPID CONSTRUCTION; 150 MILES WILL BE COMPLETED BY THE FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT, AND THE ENTIRE LINE, IT IS BELIEVED, BY THE END OF THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE ADMIRABLE SELECTION OF THE ROUTE FOR COMMANDING BOTH LOCAL AND THOROUGH BUSINESS CANNOT FAIL TO MAKE IT ONE OF THE BEST PAYING RAILROADS IN THE COUNTRY.

THESE CHOICE SECURITIES ARE MEETING WITH RAPID SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, AT WHICH PRICE THEY ARE STILL OFFERED.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FIRST CLASS

TEN PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE.

Authorized by act of Legislature of Illinois, and issued by the township of Minonk, Woodford County, Ill., having twenty years to run. Interest and principal payable at the First National Bank, New-York.

Whole debt of the township (this loan)........ $50,000
Assessed value....... 276,000
Real valuation....... 1,500,000

We offer these Bonds as a safe and profitable investment. Further information furnished upon application.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are now opened at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, where the stocks of the Company can be transferred. Per order,

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufala Railroad, First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 16, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, to the holders of said stock as registered at closing of books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 7th of September next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1869.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, Sept. 1. The transfer books will be closed Friday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 14th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM SEPTEMBER 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.

8TH-AV. corner of 14TH-ST., Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before Sept. 1. will draw interest from Sept. 1.

R. H. BULL, President; J. R. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight. 6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

ONE-HALF PER CENT. MORE INTEREST than other banks pay is paid by the Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg, on money deposited on or before Sept. 1.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at the United States Engineer's office, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, until 12 M., Sept. 16, 1869, for dredging and removing all the material from the bars and flats between the town of Henry, Ill., and Copperas Creek, so as to give a channel (200) two hundred feet wide and (7) seven feet deep, when the proposed dam at Copperas Creek shall have been completed. About 180,000 cubic yards of dredging will be necessary, and will be prosecuted in such order and places as may be determined by the engineer in charge.

The following are the names of the localities at which the dredging is to be done:

1. Crow Creek Bar.
2. Peoria Flats.
3. Kickapoo Creek Bar.
4. Lick Creek Bar.
5. Kingston Flats.
6. Lancaster Flats and Bar.
7. Coon Valley Island Bar.
8. Canton Landing Bar.
9. Copperas Creek Bar.

The excavated materials will be removed by dump-boats and deposited in the deep water within convenient distances, or in such other place and manner as may be directed. The average haul will be from one-quarter to three-quarters of a mile. Contractors will state the price per cubic yard, measured in excavation, at which they propose to do the work, which will include all boats, machinery, materials and labor necessary in the prosecution of the same. Parties proposing will be required to commence work on or before the 10th day of October, 1869, or as soon thereafter as the stage of water will permit, and complete their contract on or before the 1st day of September, 1870. Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons, and certified to by some United States Government officer or other responsible person known to this office, that the party or parties bidding will, if awarded the work, enter into contract with the United States Government within ten days, or make good the difference between him or them and the next highest bidder.

The name or names of the parties proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address. Maps, quantities and specifications, and all the necessary papers, will be ready for examination at this office for (20) twenty days prior to the date of letting. Blank forms of proposals and guarantee will be furnished upon application.

The officer in charge reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no award will be made except upon satisfactory evidence that the party proposing is competent, able and prepared to do the work required and within the time specified. A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the Improvement of the Illinois River."

J. H. WILSON, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, KEOKUK, Iowa, Aug. 19, 1869.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1869.

Sealed proposals, to conform in every respect with the terms and specifications contained in former advertisements, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 1st proximo, for the following supplies of the very best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard, viz.:

"BUREAU OF ORDNANCE."

200 galls. sperm oil, Winter strained; 200 galls. boiled linseed oil; 1,500 lbs. hoop iron, ¾ and ⅞ in.; 12 auger bitts, ¼ to 6-8; 2 braces for bitts, 12 flat socket chisels, assorted; 6 gouges, ¼ to 1 in.; 2 cross-cut saws, 18 in.; 2 spoke shaves, 2 steel wire scratch and 6 shoe brushes, 1 pair bench shears, No. 0; 3 doz. ½ in. sq. bast'd files, 12 in.; 3 extra fine paint brushes, No. 8; 6 extra fine sash tools, No. 6; 12 Fitch brushes, ½ to 1¼ in.; 1 pipe vice, from 2 in. down; 25 lbs. pat. dryers, in 1-lb. cans; 2 lbs. red chalk, 20 lbs. white glue, 5 8-ft. oars, 300 yds. unbleached muslin, 6 sable lettering pencils, 12 bottles writing ink (Worden & Hyatt's); 5 reams note paper, stocks and dies, with taps, from 1¼ in. down to ⅛ in., including lifts; 650 ft. ⅜ to 1 in. iron pipe, 20 elbows and 21 Ts, ⅜ to 1 in.; 12 right and left couplings, ⅜ and 1 in.

Bidders are referred to the Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard for samples and further information in regard to the above supplies. They are also requested to state in their proposals the date within which they will make deliveries if awarded to them, which in no case must exceed 20 days from the date of order. Blank forms will be furnished at this office.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster United States Navy.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, AUG. 30,

THEIR FALL IMPORTATION, PURCHASED EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL SALES, CONSISTING OF

PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS AND FAILLES, MEDIUM AND EXTRA RICH BLACK SILKS;
RICH POINT AND CHANTILLY LACES, PARIS AND HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES;
BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS, AND RIBBON VELVETS;
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR, CASHMERE, AND WOOL SHAWLS;
CLOTHS, CASHMERES, AND CLOAKINGS:
GENTLEMEN'S LADIES' AND YOUTHS' FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
DRESSING GOWNS FOR GENTLEMEN. IN VARIETY;
Ladies' and Children's Outfitting Department;
UNDERGARMENTS, READY MADE AND TO ORDER, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
FALL AND WINTER HOSIERY IN ALL THE VARIOUS MAKES.
UNDERGARMENTS, in all styles and qualities. A full and complete stock of
WHITE GOODS,
LINEN AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS IN GENERAL.
MOURNING GOODS.
A COMPLETE AND VARIED STOCK.
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c., IN ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.
KID GLOVES, 1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.
DOG SKIN, CASTOR AND BUCK GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS, &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

OPENING!

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

will be prepared to offer on

MONDAY, AUG. 30,

a superb assortment of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH DRESS GOODS,
SILK AND WOOL AND ALL WOOL SATIN POPLINS, EPANGELINES, VELOURS,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
SILK AND WOOL AND ALL WOOL REPS AND ARMURES, EMPRESS AND BARRITZ CLOTHS.
FRENCH MERINOES,
6-4 PLAID, FRENCH AND SCOTCH WOOL CLOAKINGS.
PLAID AND PLAIN WOOL
ENGLISH SERGES.
STRIPED AND PLAID
FRENCH POPLINS AND VELOURS.
SILK WOOL AND ALL WOOL
STRIPED SATIN POPLINS.
A FINE LINE OF
CHEAP FRENCH PRINTS,
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC CALICOES, &c., &c.,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL SALES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

TOYS.—A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT of every description of toys at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

PARLOR,
BEDROOM,
LIBRARY AND
DINING-ROOM.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING to furnish, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

NEW and BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS and libraries, bought for cash at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. 50,000 volumes of books for sale.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE UNE JEUNE FILLE Française pour prendre soin d'une petite enfant de deux ans; il faut elle sache bien coudre et parle Anglaise; vous renseignements. Applique à No. 114 East 24th-st., pres de la 4th-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK R. BIGG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Frederick R. Bigg, of the City of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of July, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au16-1aw3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAM H. COVERT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Abram H. Covert, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the city of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au23-1aw3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. GOODWIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William F. Goodwin in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of August, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au16-1aw3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD FRANCE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Richard France, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au30-1aw3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE M. MUREN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George M. Muren, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL HOFELD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Hofeld, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of July, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au30-1aw3wM*

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address

C. F. BATTLES,
Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., situations for a number of cooks of all kinds, laundresses, waitresses, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers; also, young girls and those lately landed; City and country.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A situation as companion and nurse to an invalid lady, or as nursery governess, either in the City or country; has had much experience in nursery. Address Box No. 1,223 Post Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's washing or a few gentlemen's washing; understands fine washing, fluting and polishing; good City reference. Address Mrs. BENSON, No. 751 3d-av., between 46th and 47th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK with good City references, a situation; is willing to do part of the washing; understands all kinds of English cooking. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook or dairy woman; understands them thoroughly in all their branches; good City recommendations. Address Y. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as cook in a private family; has a perfect knowledge of her business. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 21 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has good City references. Apply at 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WEAVING manager in a cotton mill, by one who has had many years' experience in the same capacity; competent to manage any class or description of weaving machinery used in the production of plain or fancy goods; can bring out any number of good English weavers, &c. Address EVAN FOWLER, No. 12 Ainsworth-st., Blackburn, England.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUAtion in the country as plain gardener; accustomed to the general charge of a small place; also the care of horses and driving; can milk; willing to make himself useful; has first-class reference. Address T. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a sober, steady, respectable young man; understands thoroughly the treatment of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; will be found willing and attentive; good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHman and his wife, without family, as coachman and gardener; wife as cook and laundress; both thoroughly understand their business in all branches; good references. Address H., coachman, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman, in a private family, as first-class waiter; has the best of City reference. Address for two days M. G., care of H. Grassie, tailor, No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; hot and cold graperies; good vegetable grower with laying out of grounds. Address E. F., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a German, (single;) honest, sober and steady; willing to work and make himself useful at a gentleman's place. Address H. R. G., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, a situation as coachman and gardener; no incumbrance; five years' reference. Address D. O., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NIGHT watchman; the best of City reference given. Apply to EDWARD SMITH, No. 401 West 18th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT IN THE CITY Engineer's Office. One practically acquainted with the use of the Transit and Level, and a good Draughtsman, can find a permanent situation. Apply immediately to C. E. PAINE, City Engineer, City Building, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, now or within ten days, to do the work of a small family a little way out of the City; must have excellent references as to character and habits; trusty help will find a pleasant and permanent home. Inquire of F. A. FERRIS & CO., No. 264 Mott-st., near Houston, at 3 o'clock to-day or Wednesday.

WANTED—FOR TWO MONTHS FROM Sept. 1, in a wholesale fancy goods and notion house, an entry clerk; one familiar with the business preferred; salary moderate. Call after 4 o'clock P. M., on BUTLER, PITKIN & CO., 356 Broadway.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT lady, to take charge of the manufacture of infants' clothing and ladies' undergarments; best of reference required. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 316 Fulton-st., up stairs, Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE FANCY-goods and notion house, a boy, about 16 years of age, who resides with his parents; salary first year $100. Address in own hand writing, giving reference, BUTLER, PITKIN & CO., Box No. 1,228 Post Office.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS in families returning to the City; all girls and women of all nations—ladies' maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, professed and other cooks, laundresses, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AS COACHman; must be willing to make himself generally useful; one who has lived in the country preferred. Apply at Nos. 27 and 29 White-st., first floor.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AND RELIABLE agents to canvass for a weekly paper; $10 a day easily made. Apply at No. 78 Cedar-st., Room No. 4.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT house, No. 128 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., no charge till situation furnished; wanted, a large number of first-class servants for City places; also, a few for the country.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 AND 342 4th-av. and 25th-st.—Excellent situations open for good servants in families returning to City, viz.: ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, and for housework.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to and through Fiftieth-street, to near Fifth-avenue, and in Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.

Second—For building sewers in Chrystie, Broome, Jersey, Wooster and Gay streets.

Third—For laying crosswalk from northeast to northwest corner of Grand and Norfolk streets.

Fourth—For laying crosswalk opposite the Church in Pitt-street.

Fifth—For laying crosswalk opposite No. 55 Monroe-street.

Sixth—For laying crosswalk opposite No. 2 Ann-street.

Seventh—For laying crosswalk opposite Grammar School No. 12 in Madison-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

First—West side of Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-street; both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, and half the block on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, running northerly from Fiftieth-street, and both sides of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.

Second—Both sides of Chrystie-street, from Broome to Grand-street: both sides of Broome-street, from Elizabeth to Mott-street; both sides of Jersey-street, from Crosby to Mulberry-street; both sides of Wooster-street, from Amity to Fourth-street, and both sides of Gay-street, from West Waverley-place to Christopher-street.

Third—Both sides of Norfolk-street, from Grand to Broome-street, to the extent of half the block from Grand-street, and the northerly side of Grand-street, to the extent of half the block easterly and westerly from Norfolk-street.

Fourth—Both sides of Pitt-street, from Rivington to Stanton-street.

Fifth—Both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike-street.

Sixth—Both sides of Ann-street, from Park-row to the extent of half the block toward Nassau-street.

Seventh—Both sides of Madison-street, from Scammel to Jackson-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Second—For building sewers in Fifth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets.

Third—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Eighty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets.

Third—Both sides of Eighty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1869.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDON-DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA......Sept. 4 | INDIA..........Sept. 25
COLUMBIA......Sept. 11 | CAMBRIA..........Oct. 2
EUROPA.........Sept. 18 | IOWA...........Oct. 9

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Sept. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Sept. 18, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1 | Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16
Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2 | Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22
China, Wednesday, Sept. 8 | Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23
Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9 | Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 29
Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15 | Aleppo, Thursday, Sept. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE

by the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First cabin......$130, gold. Second cabin......$80, gold.
First cabin to Paris.........................$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers.

First cabin......$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Oct. 16

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN, 2,865 tons.........Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons.........Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.........Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.........Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,025 tons.........Sept. 29, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.........Oct. 6, at 3½ P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.........................(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE...............................(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.

INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN.........FRIDAY.........Sept. 3

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:

For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$150 to $200,	$75.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

SEPT. 1—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.

Steamer leaving Sept. 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Aug. 31. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL, VAILL, SATURDAY, Sept. 4.
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER, SATURDAY, Sept. 11. Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

THREE TIMES A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 31, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

MAGNOLIA, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The superior steamship MINNETONKA, GEORGE F. CARPENTER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 2d September, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail 9th September.

FOR SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.—The Black Star Independent Line will dispatch their first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

☞ Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, on open policy, half per cent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER.........Sept. 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau.....Sept. 9
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.........Sept. 16

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD Line—Low freight.—The well-known first-class side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE will leave pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

The LODONA will follow from pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY-ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn, REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.

Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.

The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.

NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL

The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.

Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.

WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

For circulars apply as above.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 6.

J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELM PARK SEMINARY

For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Heness to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

MISS WALSH'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fiftieth school year begins Sept. 13, 1869. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-street; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 13 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M. C. E., Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. STRYKER'S HOME SCHOOL for girls, Lafayette, offers peculiar advantages to those deprived of a mother's care. Reopens Sept. 8. Number limited. Address Mrs. M. C. STRYKER, Bergen, N. J.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENGlish and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Every advantage of the best City schools and country prices. Fall Term commences Sept. 13. Address S. C. MAGIE, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

MADAME HERITAU'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, at No. 254 West 25th-st., will reopen on the 6th of September. It will comprise a young ladies' and a boys' school.

A PRIVATE CLASS OF LITTLE GIRLS IS being organized for instruction in English, French, music and drawing. Term commences Sept. 20. Apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG, No. 1,214 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal and Proprietor.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDing School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.

MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address

Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

PACKARD.

THE PACKARD ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL for pupils of both sexes, under the new method of instruction, will commence its Fall term on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Rooms spacious and airy; facilities first class.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor, No. 937 Broadway.

PREPARE FOR BUSINESS.

The PACKARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, at No. 937 Broadway, is now open for all who wish to acquire a business education. The appointments are excellent and the course of training superior to that of any institution in the country.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor, No. 937 Broadway.

MADAM C. MEARS,

MADAM PROSSER,

DIRECTRESS.

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Letters and applications promptly attended to. No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A select Family School, combining the choicest home accommodations, with superior educational advantages. Chief among the latter is a new system of teaching, which has been commended in the highest terms. Address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction: Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. EARLE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AT RYE, N. Y., Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1869.

Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

P. W. MOELLER'S

German-American Boarding and Day School and CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 336 West 29th-st. G. HEYNER, Professor of Music.

P. W. MOELLER.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.

Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal.—A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., L. L. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE for Boys, at Burlington.—Last year sixty-eight applications were declined for want of room, and fifty-one this year. It has just been enlarged. Apply for next term, opening Oct. 20, to the Principal. Rev. THEO. A. HOPKINS, A. M., Burlington, Vt.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This well-known and popular institution is now in its twenty-fifth year of successful operation. Number of boarders limited to twenty-five. A few vacancies to fill.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWENTY boys at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., offers unusual advantages in location, buildings, furniture of rooms, number of teachers, &c. Address or visit WILLIAM A. MAGILL, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 6th September, at Mamaroneck, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Circulars can be obtained at J. W. Schermerhorn's, No. 14 Bond-st., and at Chas. Betts', No. 4 Leroy-place.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, Rev. R. BOLTON and lady, Principals. Terms moderate. Circulars of J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven, Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MISS TOBIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 19 Court-st., Utica, N. Y., reopens Sept. 22. Terms, $400. References, W. B. Astor, Lafayette-place, New-York; W. H. Swift, No. 11 West 16th-st., New-York.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDing School for Misses, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Mrs. O. M. WHITE, Principal. Numbers limited.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars also at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS at Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Superior advantages offered.

WYKEHAM INSTITUTE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.

Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD will reopen her establishment for young ladies Sept. 15.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY Sept. 16.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 6. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reopens Sept. 16. Send for circular.

HOME SCHOOL.—A LADY HAVING A select school in a large house, pleasantly situated, has room for three little girls. Boarders limited to six. Address Box No. 270 Morristown, N. J.

SEABURY HALL, NO. 99 WEST 42D-ST.—Select pupils prepared for business, college or theological seminary by an Episcopal clergyman, a graduate of college. School reopens Sept 14.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSIcal and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

THE DUTIES OF ST. JOSEPH'S Academy for young ladies, Flushing, Long Island, will be resumed Sept. 1, 1869. Terms per annum, including board and tuition, $220.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR FALL BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, give practical instruction day or evening. Private desks secured this week without extra charge.

HARVARD COLLEGE,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 1869-70.

The academic year begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. The second examination for admission to the College will take place on Sept. 9, 10 and 11, beginning at 8 A. M., Thursday, Sept. 9. Attendance on the three days is required.

UNIVERSITY COURSES ON PHILOSOPHY AND LITERATURE.

The course on modern literature begins Sept. 13. The course on philosophy begins Sept. 14.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The year begins Sept. 13. The regular course is completed in three years.

LAW SCHOOL.

The lectures begin Sept. 13. The regular course is completed in two years.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The lectures of the Winter term begin Nov. 3.

DENTAL SCHOOL.

The regular term of lectures begins Nov. 3, and continues four months.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL and SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

The year begins Sept. 15. The second examination for admission will take place on Sept. 15.

Catalogues, giving full information, will be sent upon application. CHARLES W. ELIOT, President.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK,
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.

In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations, and a genuine home. Music and French teachers, of the highest attainments and skill, are employed exclusively for BOARDING PUPILS. The school year will commence Sept. 15.

For circulars address as above, Miss E. J. SMITH or Professor EATON.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE

Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.

Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.

For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS COMSTOCK

WILL REOPEN HER ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, AT HER NEW RESIDENCE, No. 32 West 40th-st., (Reservoir Park,) ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.

NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

MLLE. BOSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)

WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S,

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—A GERman literary man, professor of the English, French, Italian and German languages, receives in his own family a limited number of pupils. Terms monthly from $40 to $80. For particulars, call on Mr. J. WINDMUELLER, German Savings Bank, corner 14th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 333 4th-av., formerly under Dr. Chas. Anthon, commences its 106th year Sept. 13. Classical, business and primary departments; French, German and drawing carefully taught. Rooms are fine, position central, corps of teachers large, and no extra charges. Apply for circular. B. H. CAMPBELL, Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

PUPILS WANTED.—A TEACHER OF thorough experience in teaching desires to take into his family two or three boys or girls to be educated with his own children. The most satisfactory references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 150 Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

A FRENCHMAN JUST FROM PARIS, an experienced teacher, wishes some pupils for French or sciences, mathematics, chemistry, natural philosophy. Address L. B. F., Box 105 *Times* Office.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 22. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for young children, No. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 20.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S SCHOOL, No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS BANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS C. MERLE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.

A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.

Miss MERLE will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 5,789 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,622 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS—At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO obtain board in a strictly private family of culture and refinement, for himself, wife, son and infant; any such wishing to reduce their expenses will find this a desirable opportunity; unexceptionable references given and required. Address for four days, C. W. G., Box No. 5,244 Post Office.

NO. 309 5TH-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST.—A family can obtain an elegantly furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with first-class board, by application as above; also a suite of front rooms on third floor; house, location and all appointments unexceptionable; best references given and required. A private stable to rent.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., second and third story rooms, with board; also, back parlor to gentlemen and wives; also, single gentlemen; references.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, elegantly furnished rooms on first and second floors, singly or en suite, with or without board; private table if desired.

NO. 152 WEST 11TH-ST.—DESIRABLE parties can obtain parlors, with bedrooms and board; private table if desired; house first-class; neighborhood excellent; terms reasonable.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN family can accommodate a gentleman with a very pleasant furnished room, without board, at No. 38 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—A FINE LARGE AND NICELY furnished front parlor, to a gentleman only; reference required. Apply to Mme. JACOBS, No. 6 Fulton-av., between Pearl and Jay sts., Brooklyn.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, DESIRABLE for one or two gentlemen; partial board if desired; West 34th-st. Apply to W. C. B., No. 119 Liberty-st.

HARLEM.—NO. 168 127TH-ST., FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board.

FINE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET at No. 47 West 16th-st. House first-class.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD for the Fall and Winter months may be had in Bloomfield, N. J.; house new; pleasant rooms; furnace; five minutes' walk from depot, with plank walk. Address H., Box No. 52, Bloomfield, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH.

On and after the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER the terms for board will be reduced to FOUR DOLLARS PER DAY.

WM. B. BORROWS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION,

(WEST END.) NEW-JERSEY,

Offers unequaled inducements for both Summer and Winter board to merchants, business men and families, being only eight minutes from Jersey City Ferry, Cortlandt or Desbrosses-street; twenty-six trains daily via New-Jersey Railroad; also three lines horse cars. The hotel is new, splendid location, fronting on Demott Park; first-class table; elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or single; all modern improvements; gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Prices moderate. Apply on the premises, or to GILES, WALES & CO., No. 13 Maiden-lane.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK.
THREE SUITES ROOMS,
TO LET.
T. R. PROCTOR.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music; inducements offered to families.

CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:

6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 29 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:40 and 11:50 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

Aug. 30, 1869.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD LINE.—The Sunday train for Philadelphia, on and after Aug. 29, will leave foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M., instead of 6:30 P. M., as heretofore. F. W. JACKSON, Gen'l Sup't.

F. W. RANKIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows; At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the cheapest and most valuable safeguard ever applied to railroad trains. Thousands of them are in use. WM. G. CREAMER & SON, 19 Platt-st., N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

ELEVENTH WEEK ELEVENTH
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
THE GREAT HIT. THE GREAT HIT.
2D WEEK. 2D WEEK.
2D WEEK. SEA OF ICE. 2D WEEK.
OGARITA.......................LUCILLE WESTERN.
GORGEOUS SCENERY, IMPOSING TABLEAUX, STARTLING EFFECTS.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
General admission.......................50c.
SHORTLY—ANOTHER GRAND REVIVAL! PATRIE. (Fatherland.)

The repeated requests at the box office for a revival of Sardou's great historical drama, induces the management to announce its early reproduction on a scale of increased magnificence, and with a brilliant and judicious distribution of characters.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH WEEK OF
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.

MATINEE ON SAURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

With the view of accommodating the great demand for places, the Box-sheet will be open TWO WEEKS in advance, for which time seats may be secured at the theatre, or at Ditson's music store, 711 Broadway. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE BEGINS AT 8.

LAST WEEK OF GEO. L. FOX'S PANTOMIME.
LAST WEEK OF
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
LAST WEEK OF ALL ITS FUN.
LAST WEEK OF THE KIRALFY TROUPE.
LAST WEEK OF MLLE. HANIOLA.
LAST WEEK OF IMRE AND BOLOSSY.
LAST WEEK OF HARVEST HOME.
LAST WEEK OF HUNGARIAN BALLET.
LAST WEEK OF THE UNRIVALED G. L. FOX.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1½.
MONDAY NEXT THE INTERESTING DRAMA.
MONDAY NEXT UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
MONDAY NEXT Mrs. G. C. HOWARD as TOPSY.
MONDAY NEXT ALL NEW SCENERY.
MONDAY NEXT THE BEST COMPANY.
MONDAY NEXT THE NEW-YORK FAVORITES.
MONDAY NEXT UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

THE TAMMANY—THE TAMMANY.

HARRY GURR. HARRY GURR.
THE AMPHIBIOUS MAN—THE HUMAN WONDER,

Will perform every evening on the stage of the GRAND THEATRE in a VAST TANK of real water.

CONTINUED SUCCESS—OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
AMUSEMENT, VARIETY AND EXCELLENCE.
SIX DISTINCT THEATRES AT 50 CENTS TO ALL.

The great spectacular fairy extravaganza,
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS.

PAULINE MARKHAM, ALICE HARRISON, MAGGIE DESMOND, Messrs. MESTAYER, CURRAN, SHELDON, FREEMAN, Misses GEDDES, CORNFORTH, ROBINSON and a company numbering 200 performers.

NEW BALLETS, SCENERY, DRESSES and APPOINTMENTS. THE SILVESTERS, LOGRENIA and ROBERTS in their several successful entertainments.

ADMISSION TO ALL, 50 CENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mrs. MARY MITCHELL ALBAUGH and Mr. J. W. ALBAUGH. EUSTACHE. Mr. Albaugh as Eustache, Mrs. Albaugh as Louise. HUNGARIAN CHIEF.

SCOTTISH GAMES!

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GAMES
OF THE
NEW-YORK
CALEDONIAN CLUB
will be held at
JONES' WOOD,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 2, 1869.

The programme consists of twenty-seven games, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following celebrated bands will furnish music for the occasion: Robertson's Seventy-ninth Regiment band, O'Brien's and Paston's String bands, and the

PIPERS OF THE CLUB.

Dancing music till 10 o'clock P. M.
Tickets 50 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA
FALL RIVER DIRECT.

The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FIVE P. M.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

To better accommodate the public the splendid steamers

NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander MILLER,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
(Sundays excepted)
from Pier No. 28 North River, (foot of Murray-st.,)
AT 6 P. M. FOR BOSTON VIA NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier No. 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier No. 28 up to 6 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company.

NOTICE.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, forming the line to Boston via Newport, will be hauled off and that route closed for the season. The steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will touch at Newport while en route to and from Fall River.

JAS. FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thursday, 26th...6:30 A. M.	Thursday, 26th.10:30 A. M.
Friday, 27th.......7:00 A. M.	Friday, 27th.....11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th...11:00 A. M.	Saturday, 28th......5:30 P. M.
Sunday, 29th.......7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 29th.......1:00 P. M.
Monday, 30th.......9:00 A. M.	Monday, 30th.......1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 31st....10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 31st......2:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumson, Atlanticville and Long Branch.

Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:20 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily, at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SUMMER SEASON, and of the engagement of Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, who will appear every evening in his world-famous specialties of

JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
in Tom Taylor's comedy of
THE VICTIMS!
AND
SOLON SHINGLE!

Supported by

Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mr. Oliver Dowd,
Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. F. G Maeder,
Mr. Thomas Owens, Mr. J. W. Leonard,
Miss Annie Deland, Mrs. T. J. Hind,
Miss Florence Stanly, Mrs. C. Jamison, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.

"PLAY," EVERY NIGHT. "PLAY," THIRD WEEK. "PLAY," LAST NIGHTS. — Third and last week of Robertson's delicious drama "PLAY," with its Grand Scenery, Thrilling Tableaux, and cast with the finest Company of the United States. E. L. Davenport, J. B. Polk, George Holland, Wm. Davidge, George Clark, Clara Jennings, Agnes Ethel, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

SOON—"DREAMS"—A NEW DRAMA BY BOUCICAULT AND ROBERTSON.

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors and Directors.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11, FRENCH THEATRE,

the third anniversary of Mme. Parepa's debut in America, will be the opening night. First time of THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER, beautifully appointed and splendidly cast.

Reserved seats for sale next Monday, at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

D. DERIVO, Business Manager.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER.

MONDAY, AUG. 30, 1869.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
OF
ARRAH NA POGUE.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3, BENEFIT OF DAN BRYANT.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, first time in America, a new drama of modern life, entitled

FORMOSA; OR,
THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.

New scenery, costumes, appointments, &c., &c., and a great cast.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7TH-AV., BETWEEN 58TH AND 59TH STS.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

CARD.—Mr. THOMAS takes great pleasure in announcing that, in compliance with the numerous requests, he has made arrangements to give

TWO GRAND GALA NIGHTS.

The first to take place
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 31.

These Gala Concerts, which were so enthusiastically received during last season, will be given on the same extensive plan with

THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA AND A MILITARY BAND.

In addition Mr. J. LEVY, the unrivaled virtuoso on the cornet-a-piston, will perform several morceaux.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUG. 30, AT 8.

1. March of Victory..............................Bilse
2. Overture, "Lurline"..............................Wallace
3. Waltz, "Pandekten"..............................Gung'l
4. Prayer, "Moses in Egypt"..............................Rossini
5. Polka Mazurka, "Arm in Arm" / Polka Schnell, "Thunder and Lightning" ... Strauss
6. Grand Fantasie, "Ernani"..............................Verdi
7. Canzonetta, "Dinorah," Solo for Cornet, Meyerbeer
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Village Swallows"..............................Strauss
9. Galop, "L'Œil Creve"..............................Cooney
10. Overture, "Le Roi d'Yvetot"..............................Adam
11. Waltz, "Maud," Solo for Cornet..............................Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Selections, "Genevieve de Brabant".....Offenbach

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.

Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 31, FIRST GRAND GALA NIGHT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
ONE MILLION WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES.
TWO DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES DAILY.
GENERAL ADMISSION.......................30 CENTS.

Afternoon—MASANIELLO—ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS. Evening—PEARL OF SAVOY—RAND SISTERS—CHANG AND FISK, Jr.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WORRELL SISTERS.......................Managers.

TWO NIGHTS, { WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, THURSDAY, SEPT. 2.

THE WORRELL SISTERS, SOPHIE, JENNIE, IRENE, in the burlesques, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD and LALLA ROOKH.

Admission 50c., 35c. and $1.
BOX OFFICE OPEN TUESDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GRAND REOPENING, MONDAY, AUG. 30.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

APOLLO HALL.

Corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.

Encouraged by the liberal patronage extended last season, the proprietor of the above Hall has the honor to inform his patrons and the public that he has made EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS and additions to his establishment, making it

THE MOST CAPACIOUS, BEAUTIFUL AND COMPLETE HALL IN THE UNITED STATES.

A LARGE HALL, fifty by one hundred feet in the clear, has been added, on the same floor with the main Hall, to be used as an additional ball-room, if required; otherwise, as a supper-room.

This vast establishment has been beautifully frescoed and decorated by the popular and talented artist, Signor G. G. Garibaldi, making it unequaled by any other Hall in the country.

The entire space covered, comprising two ballrooms, supper, committee, dressing and ante rooms, (all on one floor,) is 38,000 square feet, with a frontage of 160 feet on Twenty-eighth-street, and 200 feet on Broadway, making it THE MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, FAIRS, PUBLIC DINNERS, MEETINGS AND FIRST-CLASS ENTERTAINMENTS.

Everything connected with this establishment, as regards suppers, wines, liquors and attendance, guaranteed first-class.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

Book now open for engagements, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., daily.

EDWARD FERRERO, Proprietor.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn, REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.

Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.

The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.

NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

THE MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE,

By the author of "Little Goldie,"

WILL BE OUT TO-MORROW, AUG. 31, IN

THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes, agraffe treble, fully warranted for six years. Dealers, teachers and others should examine them before making selections elsewhere. JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF LONG AND WIDE experience in teaching the English, classical and mathematical branches in schools and privately, desires a school engagement; private pupils fitted for college or Government academies. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A COLLEGE GRADUATE, EXperienced in teaching, with good testimonials, wishes to make an engagement as teacher of the English branches. Address E. M., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

GLADSTONE HOUSE, MADISON-AV., corner of 27th-st. BENJ. L. MALLETT. Desirable apartments en suite for families. Single rooms for gentlemen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 30 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

CARS AND DUMMY ENGINES, FOR Sale.—Seven passenger cars, two cars with engines in front, seven dummy engines.

JOHN STUART,
No. 195 Broadway,
Dealer in locomotives and machinery.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND-hand Grover & Baker sewing machine in perfect order. Address "ADDISON," care Post Office Box No. 128, Hudson City, N. J.

A LARGE LOT OF FIRST-CLASS French model Velocipedes for sale cheap. JOHN DOUGHTY, No. 316 Fulton-st., up stairs, Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, Monuments, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Rev. Dr. Deems on the Sufferings of Christ.

Rev. Dr. DEEMS, of the Church of the Strangers, University Chapel, preached yesterday morning a sermon complementary to the one reported in last Monday's TIMES on the "Nature of Christ." His topic yesterday was "The Sufferings of Christ." Dr. DEEMS took his text from the 24th chapter of Luke and 46th and 47th verses: "Thus it is written, and thus it behooved Christ to suffer and to rise from the dead the third day, and that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem."

The discourse of last Sunday morning reverently considered the humanity of Jesus Christ, endeavoring to show that he was very man; that he was so much very man that if there had been no God in him, if he had not been an exceptional existence, he would have died and perished like other men. That leads us, said the preacher, to the discussion of this morning. There is presented to the world in the existence of Jesus Christ these two sets of phenomena. In the first place, the phenomena of a complete, entire humanity, an outward man, not discerned by his mother, nor discerned by his most intimate friends, either before or after his resurrection, to be other than man, except that he was an extraordinary man. There is that set of phenomena. Then there is the other set of phenomena, a series of divine words that have survived the philosophies and the poetries of the ages, and extended themselves in their influence over mankind as the words of no other man have done, and certain deeds, so apart from anything normal in the history of the world that we say they are miracles, such as the instantaneous opening of the ears of the deaf and the eyes of the blind, the cleansing of lepers, the quelling of storms, the multiplication of material bread, and the raising of the dead. Now, in these modern days, the question of Jesus is the paramount question among intellectual men, who He was, what He was, how He was. It becomes so because there are these two sets of phenomena. Something must be done with one or the other of them, or with both of them. The trouble is to reconcile the two. What are we to do with them? There is an easy way of ignoring the whole of them, of turning the whole history of Jesus Christ into a myth, of denying the whole of his miraculous deeds. But that is not the way for scientific men to do. That is not the way that a scientific age will do. The Christian man says these attacks made upon Jesus Christ are unscientific, and has faith in his own heart that the very intellects thus employed will have a reaction and feel that it is very unscientific to deal thus with this wonderful phenomena. But how are we to reconcile them? I am going to venture, from my own humble heart, to make certain admissions. In the first place, I admit that the existence of these two sets of phenomena is contrary to all human experience. You know HUME has an argument he puts upon that. I grant it in the beginning. There never has been anything like Jesus before or since. In the second place, it is contrary to all the records of human history. No such record of any other man has been made. The poets have not been able to imagine even what these Scriptural writers have recorded. I am willing to admit also that, so far as we can see, these things are contrary to all the known laws of physical nature, as far, at least, as my knowledge of the laws of nature has been carried by my fellow-men. The laws of nature make no prediction that any such thing as this shall come. Nothing has been found in all nature showing that there was a possibility that in the progress of ages on the stem of humanity such a flower as Jesus Christ should grow. Lastly, I am willing to admit that, so far as I can see, it is contrary to all the known laws of human nature. What is to be done? Let us keep our senses and our religion. There must be a reconciliation somewhere. Whenever in what we do not know we fail to find a reconciliation of well-ascertained facts, what must we do? Refer the reconciliation to some region outside of that which we have mastered. That is precisely what the men of science do. You must refer the reconciliation to something not known by ourselves. There is but one possible ground of reconciliation that has been stated; that is, that Jesus Christ was equally God and Man; that he was as thoroughly God as he was thoroughly man; that here, exceptionally and solitarily, there did come into the universe one person—not two persons—who in that very personality did combine all there is in any clean, clear, full man, all there is in the great, immortal God. That is what I believe. That is the complementary and supplementary side of the grave questions which we studied last Sunday. And I charge upon the ages that they are compelled to receive this proposition not purely as a matter of faith, not at all as the doctrine of the priesthood, but because it is the only approach to a scientific reconciliation of the stern facts that did occur in the history of the world. Now this man whom we worship, who is to all the best men in Christendom their God, the supreme idea of beauty, goodness, strength and grace, he himself affirmed that it behooved him to suffer. He did suffer; as the oldest extant manuscript has it, "Christ must suffer and must rise from the dead, that repentance unto forgiveness should be preached among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem." Now we come to the sufferings of our Lord Jesus Christ, the most sublime subject that can be presented to the human mind. He suffered in the first place, in that being God He took upon him our nature. I do not think that ordinarily we regard that as suffering. It does not occur to us that the first real agony Jesus Christ had was in his incarnation. Never has agony met mother at the birth of a child as met Jesus at being born a man. His first agony was in being born at all, in taking upon his Godhead the humanity that you and I wear. For, when He went into this humanity, it is to be observed that He went into it determined to try humanity in its narrowest, straitest form. He did not come into the amplitude and copiousness of humanity. He came into the strictness and straitness of the narrowest possible humanity. Of all the nations on the earth, the meanest nation was the Jews. They were, as TACITUS said, *vilissima pars servientum*. Of all parts of Judea, Bethlehem was the most insignificant, and Nazareth, where he lived, was the most scorned. And of all families in Bethlehem, most obscure was that of the Hebrew girl named Mary. He took the form of her babe. He grew up; and as he grew up he was stricken on every side of his character as you and I are. Wealth displayed to him her blandishments; pleasure offered to him her seductions; ambition pointed out to him her paths. His soul desired gain and glory just as your soul desired gain and glory. When your poor boys, clerking here in the City upon what will barely sustain soul and body, do in the eventide walk through these avenues and see the purple splendors of the house inside shining through rich curtains, and picture to themselves all the glory, gain and pleasure they should have as their possessors—Jesus felt all that. He understood what it was to have the magnificence of the Herodean family. He understood what it was to be seated on the throne of a great empire as Augustus; but yet he chose to suffer in all the pains and privations of the lowest poverty. He took upon him our flesh, not simply in its purity, not such a flesh as Adam had, he did not choose to put himself in radiance like that; but he chose such a nature as Peter had, and James, and you and I. Mark the sentence of the Apostle. He was found in the likeness of sinful man. He took upon Him our flesh as it were after man had fallen. He suffered, too, in every part of His humanity. His flesh was not saved from anguish as many men may think; that somehow the Godhood inside of the manhood did offer such repression to all the shafts of pain that struck His nerves or flesh that it was a mere show—a tragedy upon a high theatre of most terrible accessories, but still a show. It was not so. He suffered from thirst just as any other man dry in his fauces does. He suffered from hunger just as any other man does craving repletion of food. He suffered from want of sleep just as any other man, and when on that cross he died between two thieves there were three men suffering just alike. Then he had just such suffering on his intellect as we have. He endured the contradiction of sinners. He knew that he was right. The world cried out that he was wrong. He stood on the apex of his wonderful nature and saw the wide field of truth mapped out to his vision, and heard poor, paltry ignoramuses around him criticising his sermons that they could not, would not comprehend. He suffered in his soul. He had troubles that were not of the flesh nor of the intellect, but of the soul. In this strange person, in which there was God, and in which there was man, his humanity endured those dire eclipses which befell all the saints, that He might be "tempted in all points as we are." His was the silent heroism of His wonderful strength. He did not go whining around the world like a weakling; He bore it all—the secret sorrow that sucked up the very blood from His heart. Now and then a cry for brotherly sympathy would break out, and once He turned to His disciples and said, "My soul is exceeding sorrowful unto death;" and He had said, "Oh, my brethren, I am going this day through a spiritual agony—through a power of darkness, that, if it do not surcease, I shall die." And, in addition to all this suffering of flesh and intellect and spirit, Jesus endured the ignominy of crucifixion. No matter how innocent a man may be, if any tyranny shall condemn him to death, he prays, "Let me be beheaded in secret; let me be hanged in the jail." To be brought out, especially if one has a mother as Jesus had, to have the rabble gather around to hear the jeers and expressions of contempt—oh, it is horrible to endure that ignominy. Jesus Christ had that besides the torment. You and I cannot conceive the ignominy of crucifixion. It is not like our hanging. The greatest men, as well as slaves and villains, have been hanged in this country. There is a spot up here on the river where ANDRE was hanged. But crucifixion was not simply a torment. It was an ignominy that was to surround a man's history, handed down to succeeding generations. Only slaves, only the most dreadful criminals were crucified in the Roman Empire. Let me repeat a passage from one of CICERO's orations, when he was holding a tyrant up before the Roman Senate and piercing him with every arrow of scorn he had sharpened and poisoned in his study, with all his power and with all his calculation: "Senators, he hath crucified a Roman citizen. Senators, to burn a Roman citizen is an outrage. Senators, to scourge a Roman citizen is a crime. Senators, to slay a Roman citizen is almost a parricide. But what shall I say of a crucifixion? There is no word that hath the power adequately to brand such a nameless wickedness." Now comes this other question, so solemn that it is well nigh awful, and yet you have a right to expect that I shall touch it and treat it. He was man; He was God. The "Christos," the Christ, seems to indicate the wonderful incomprehensible combination of God and man. Did Christ suffer in His Godhead? Did God suffer in Christ? My reverend and most solemn answer, from the convictions of my soul is, yes. It behooved the man Christ, it behooved the God Christ, it behooved all there was in Christ to suffer. Do you say, "That must not be so, that shocks me?" How does it shock you? Why should it shock you? It is a fact or a fallacy. If an error, you can find it from the Scripture; if truth, you can find it from the Scripture. He said, after he arose, that it behooved the Christian to suffer. The only possible objection that I can know to that is a metaphysical one. To suffer argues imperfection; but God is perfect, therefore God never suffers. But you never can prove that suffering does imply imperfection. I utterly deny that it implies it in any sense. Men assume this and argue upon it. If you are going to bring Jesus Christ to human standards, do let those standards at least be reasonable. Where can you find that suffering does involve imperfection? In what shape or way? If you admit that God could take upon him our humanity, and it is among the possibilities of the universe that God and man can be one person, then it is an easy thing to conceive that God can also assume and endure suffering. And if God can assume suffering, it doth not appear that suffering is the mark of imperfection. You must else deny that God took upon Him our flesh. Where does the greatest of all human excellence lie? In physical courage? In intellectual endowments? No. In what? In daring to go, with eyes open, voluntarily into the midst of horrid suffering for a principle that is at stake. Human greatness lies not in easy places, but in learning to suffer, to be strong for the right. Imperfection! Who is imperfect? The man having a wife whose mouth must be fed who sneaks away from his duty, a laggard who rests on her feeble arm for support, or the man that goes into shops and suffers and toils week in and week out for wife and children? Does that suffering imply imperfection? To my own mind—I speak it reverently—there is nothing in the grandeur of God coverable with so grand a possibility as that He voluntarily—for it would imply imperfection that he should be compelled to do it—tastes the better cup of suffering. It is the grandest idea that humanity can form of the Godhood. If only the manhood of Jesus suffered, it inevitably and logically follows, that all the transactions of Calvary, all the work of the Atonement and all the apparatus of Redemption is a mere human achievement, borne out by human strength, endured by human virtue. Dr. DEEMS then considered the necessity of this suffering. The human heart must have sympathy. It craves it. The heart of humanity needed Christ. There is little sympathy between the poor and the rich. A well man cannot sympathize with a sick one; and there is where there is so much womanly sorrow in the world—in having husbands and brothers rise in the morning and go out so fresh and strong, ready for work, and the poor wife struggles and suffers and lies abed all day, and when the hour comes for the husband to return strives to put off all her invalidism again. Oh, how often I have known women, clandestinely invalids, concealing it from their husbands, because they, in their robustness, could not sympathize with them. Christ could sympathize with the poorest and most suffering. And it behooved Christ to suffer that men might preach repentance unto forgiveness. Dr. DEEMS dwelt for some time on the repentance of the Gospel, powerfully urging his hearers to seek it. Repentance was not remorse. Remorse was the painful fear of the consequences of sin. He urged them to repent, not because of hell and its torments, but because to sin was to offend Christ. To repent was to come back to the loving embrace of an infinite heart. And this was the only ground of repentance that is consistent with manly self-respect. All other repentance is merely remorse.

Dives and Lazarus—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Lyon, of Columbus, Miss.

The congregation of the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church were addressed yesterday morning by Rev. Dr. LYON, of Columbus, Miss., who took for his text the sixteenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke, beginning with the nineteenth verse and ending with the chapter. This portion of the Gospel is descriptive of the condition of the rich man, Dives, in hell, and mentions his request that Lazarus might be sent from "Abraham's bosom" to procure for him a drop of water to assuage his fearful thirst. Dives, the preacher thought, was not an immoral man; while on earth he fulfilled every duty that became him as a good citizen and neighbor; neither was he miserly of his riches, so far as we know. He complied, also, with all the ceremonial of the Mosaic law. Yet we find him condemned to eternal torment because he was godless—not possessed of the pure and perfect love of God. In the narration made concerning him by the Evangelist, we, as Christians, are taught many salutary lessons, chief among which is that the love and service of God must be the important duty of our lives, and that if we wish to be saved we must, above all else, have faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. Some persons hope to reach heaven simply because of their morality and uprightness of character and conduct; but these are not in the Church, and have no more chance for salvation than had the rich man mentioned in the Gospel. They may, perhaps, comfort themselves with the reflection that they are regular attendants on Divine worship, that they pay their proportion toward the support of religion, that they give every outward manifestation of respect for the proper observance of the Lord's Day, and are generally regarded as men of the strictest morality and uprightness. All this is not sufficient, however, for the purpose of securing salvation; this can come only in accordance with the great requisite laid down in the Bible—belief in the Lord Jesus Christ. The text teaches us another important truth, the immortality of the soul, as contradistinguished from the materialistic philosophy, which, unfortunately, is making too rapid advances in our day. We see that though Lazarus was dead, he lived, nevertheless, in the happiness of the brighter world. We are taught, also, that the soul is conscious after death, as Dives suffered in torment, and Lazarus rejoiced in heaven. The soul, at death, is not alone; the angels bore Lazarus to "Abraham's bosom." There is no doubt that these ministering spirits find it a duty and a pleasure to convey the soul of the true Christian to the haven of happiness prepared for it in the hereafter. The text also teaches that there are social joys of heaven, and that we recognize and know each other in the world beyond; Dives recognized and knew Lazarus. As a moral lesson the Gospel teaches that true Christians, in the inscrutable Providence of God, often undergo lives of suffering here, while godless men have their good things in this world. Lazarus, though a true servant of God, was poor and afflicted in the severest manner, while Dives was "clothed in purple and fine linen and fared sumptuously every day;" yet how different, how reversed, were their conditions after death! The preacher then adduced the text in proof of the fallacy, as he alleged, of the doctrine of universal salvation, and closed by urging his hearers to remember ever that there is no other way in which to reach heaven than by an abiding faith in Jesus Christ—that, except His, there is no other name given to men whereby they may be saved.

Joy in Christ—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Nicholson, of New-Orleans.

Rev. Dr. NICHOLSON preached in St. Michael's Church, Brooklyn, from the following text:

> Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which, according to his abundant mercy, hath begotten us again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead.—I. Peter, i., 3.

The preacher began by observing that when Jesus died the hopes of his disciples died with Him. Every hope was buried in the tomb of Jesus; and if He had remained in the grave, their hope and trust would have mouldered there with the dust. Every man had some knowledge of God. It was utterly impossible for us to live long without getting at least occasional glimpses of God, either in His wonderful works revealed in our researches in the natural world, or in His tender mercies vouchsafed to us, and His loving kindness exercised toward us every day. In these things we acknowledged the power and hand of Almighty God. In the outer world, He revealed Himself as a being of majesty and might. He spoke to our soul in the language of purity and love when He beseeched us to let our imperfections go and turn our faces Zionward. He who stifled his conscience strangled his best friend. The sages of antiquity never dreamed of God as their father; it was Christ who made this grand revelation to the world. After describing the mission of Christ, as the only begotten Son of God, to a sinful world, the preacher observed that the true Christian's hope was born in the tomb of the crucified Saviour. It was sweet to picture the son of Mary as the King of Glory. He who found his wealth and honor at the feet of Jesus, found the true life. While others looked at the fading crown, and the gold, the faithful man looked beyond to the unfading inheritance, incorruptible and that passeth not away.

City Missions in Summer.

The City Mission held its monthly meeting last Friday evening, in the Pilgrim Baptist Church, West Thirty-third-street. Several of the missionaries narrated incidents of their visits in tenement-houses in Summer time, showing the power of sympathy in reaching the sinning and the suffering, and the happy results of their timely labors in behalf of the stranger and the friendless, the poor and the needy, the sick and the dying.

Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Secretary, briefly reviewed the general history of the churches and missions and the charitable work of the City, and presented a statement of the condition of the Society at the present time.

Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent, spoke of the grand idea of the City Mission as an auxiliary of the churches to carry the gospel in the most practical methods to all sorts and conditions of men, and gave several illustrations of the way of working.

Rev. Mr. FELIX, pastor of the church, charged home upon the hearts of his people their own relations to the spiritual destitution of the City, and their individual responsibility and their personal obligations to the work of active beneficence.

Among the figures of the month's labor we note 88 missionaries, 10 missions, 6 Sunday schools, 1 reading-room, 12 open-air meetings, 5,487 missionary visits, 166 meetings, 112 sermons, 100 families aided, and 100,000 tracts and papers given away.

The Sleep of Sin—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Waddel, of Mississippi.

Rev. Dr. WADDEL, Chancellor of the University of Mississippi, preached to a large congregation last evening at the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church, taking as the text of his discourse the eleventh verse of the thirteenth chapter of Romans; "It is high time to wake out of sleep." The term "sleep," said the speaker, is very often used in the Bible as signifying the spiritual death of the impenitent sinner. In this case, however, the apostle uses it as meaning the unconcern which sometimes distinguished Christians, and the advice of the text is by him applied to those careless believers who indulge in drowsiness and slumber with regard to spiritual things. This laxity of religious endeavor is attributable mainly to two things: First, the neglect of the Christian to examine his conscience with rigor and regularity, in order to discern his shortcomings; and, second, forgetfulness of the great fact that he is a professed follower of the "meek and lowly Jesus," and should be bound, therefore, to pattern after His example. The preacher then went on to show how hurtful was this spiritual slumber to Christian life, and urged his hearers to ponder the words of the text, and "wake out of sleep." The reasons given for this waking were: The nearer accomplishment of salvation in the case of each Christian, as time passes on; the drawing to a close of our term of usefulness; the small amount of work the best of us can do for the Master; the immensity of work to be done; the shortness of time allotted to man; the imminence of the danger in which all are, unless aided by God's grace, of losing eternal salvation; and the terrible certainty of death. In closing, the reverend preacher made the words of the text applicable to the impenitent sinner, who, asleep in the spiritual sense, is closely locked in the embrace of sin, and in that condition, if not awakened, will wake when it is too late, in hell. To such the speaker made an earnest appeal, and begged them to remember that great as their transgressions may have been, God is yet merciful.

The Crying Christian.

Rev. JOHN MILES, of Albany, lately returned from Europe, made a discourse on the subject of "The Crying Christian," at the New-York Port Society's Mission for Seamen, at the corner of Water and Dover streets, yesterday afternoon, before a large audience, composed principally of seafaring men. He said that the crying Christian was one who loved to be much in prayer, like Jeremiah. He characterized such Christians as essential to the growth of the Church, performing great religious good by their earnestness and their prayers. At the conclusion of his sermon he conducted a short prayer meeting, in which a number of his audience took part.

Hebrew Amateur Theatricals and Ball on Sunday.

Yesterday evening the usually quiet Pythagoras Hall, situated in Canal-street, was the scene of a most elaborate dramatic performance, given by the Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association. This society, which was organized as lately as October, 1868, numbers a large proportion of the influential Jewish residents of this City. At an early hour the approaches to the Hall were densely crowded by ladies and gentlemen, all dressed in ball-room attire. Diamonds flashed on all hands, and the wealth accumulators displayed their portable capital. The exercises consisted of music, recitations and dramatic performances. Mr. S. STEIN gained immense applause in an impersonation of *Alonso* in the prison scene from "Pizarro." The burlesque element was strongly given and caused laughter long and loud. The fun and merriment caused by his comic rendering gained him such general applause that he was called upon for a speech, which he consented to give after much pressing. The other performers filled their parts to general satisfaction.

The dramatic performances were followed at 11 by a ball, which was kept up with unceasing vigor till the short hours of the morning. The wine flowed in a regal manner, and the supper board was laden with the choicest delicacies. There was a profusion of all manner of good cheer.

THE SAENGERBUND.

The Humboldt Festival—Beethoven's Birthday to be Commemorated by a Monster Concert.

The wide halls and corridors of the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday forenoon resounded with the choruses sung at the rehearsals of the Northeastern Saengerbund and Allgemeiner Saengerbund, of New-York. During and after the performances, the delegates of the several singing associations constituting the Bund held their usual meeting. A deputation, consisting of Professor DOREMUS, President; Mr. HILL, Secretary, and Mr. C. BERGMANN, Musical Director of the Philharmonic Society, was introduced to the delegates by the President, Mr. THEODORE HEIDENFELDT. Professor DOREMUS informed the meeting that BEETHOVEN's hundredth birthday occurred next year, (Dec. 17.) The Philharmonic Society intended to celebrate that anniversary by a musical festival on a larger scale than even the one recently held at Boston. Possessing the largest orchestra and musical resources generally, they intended to have a large chorus, and invited the Saengerbund to coöperate with them. The festival, with the leave of the Park Commissioners, would be celebrated at the Central Park, during May or June next, December not being a suitable month for it; or, as Professor DOREMUS humorously said, "unfortunately, BEETHOVEN has been born in the wrong month for us."

Mr. HEIDENFELDT assured the deputation of the Philharmonic that the Saengerbund would take the matter into early and favorable consideration, and the guests retired.

After some routine business had been disposed of, the celebration of the Humboldt Festival came up for discussion. The previous resolution to participate in the procession was confirmed, and a motion was laid before the meeting to conclude the festivities of that day with a "commers."

Mr. R. KATZENMEYER moved to substitute a torchlight procession for it, which should start at 9 P.M. from the Bowery, march through Canal-street to Broadway, and then to Fourteenth-street. He argued that many of the singers and members of other associations would be unable to take part in the procession, or the banquet in the Liederkranz Hall in the evening, and that therefore many who would like to take an active part in the celebration of the memory of HUMBOLDT, had no opportunity to do so, except in such a manner as he proposed. This motion was, after some discussion, unanimously adopted, and the Secretary directed to address a call for a numerous participation in the procession to the public through the medium of the City Press, to whose efforts the Humboldt Committee was already greatly indebted. A committee of five was appointed to effect the necessary arrangements and to confer with other associations, so as to make it a grand demonstration.

The above-mentioned invitation of the Philharmonic Society was accepted and the meeting then came to a close.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

A man, named JAMES GOFF, was killed yesterday morning, just this side of Melrose, on the track of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, by the through night train from Boston. He attempted to cross the track as the train was approaching, and was struck by the engine with such force as to throw him some distance from the line of the road.

Suspected Foul Play at Sea.

Captain HEALY, of the bark *C. V. Minott*, of Bath, Me., reported on his arrival here yesterday that on Aug. 16 he picked up off Carysfort Reef a boat with three men in it, who inquired the bearings of Salt Key. One of them stated that he was master of the bark *Washington Butcher*, and that he got ashore on Orange Key during the night of Aug. 13. They was bound to Salt Key to get the assistance of a schooner; that he had left the mate in charge meanwhile, but the other men had taken another boat. After telling them how Salt Key bore, and showing them where Carysfort Reef was, they left for Carysfort. Everything about the men and boat looked suspicious. They had a ship's boat, with one new sail and mast, and the boat was pretty well down in the water, containing, among other things, six new kegs and about as many demijohns.

Fires in Brooklyn—Damage About $6,000.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the smoke-house of HENRY NEWMAN, Hudson-avenue, near Concord-street, Brooklyn. Damage sustained by stock, $800; insured for $1,500 in the Germania Insurance Company. The flames communicated to JAMES COWLEY's blacksmith shop, where the damage in loss of tools, &c., amounted to about $200; no insurance. Also EDWARD MCCARTY's feed store, the stock of which was damaged to the amount of $700; no insurance. Also QUIRK's paint shop; damage $200; no insurance. Also the stable of THOMAS ROSE; damage $100; insured for $300 in the Fulton Insurance Company. Also the dwelling occupied by CHARLES APT; damage to furniture, &c., $200; insured in the Montauk Insurance Company for $1,500. The buildings, which are all of wood, and somewhat rickety, are owned by FINLAY & DRISCOLL. The damage to them is estimated at about $2,000; not insured. The fire originated by some kindling wood catching fire in the smoke-house.

At about 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the candy store of Mrs. AMELIA PERRIN, in Smith, near Atlantic-street, caused by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp. The damage amounted to about $900 on stock and furniture; insured in the Firemen's Trust Insurance Company. The fire communicated to an adjoining stable, owned by Mr. DOHRMAN, and occupied by GEORGE BRANDSMAN; damage, $500; insured.

About 8 o'clock last evening a slight fire took place in the rear of No. 97 Pierrepont-street, caused by a servant girl throwing hot ashes against the fence. It was promptly extinguished by the Police.

Burglary in Murray-street.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a party of burglars visited the wholesale wine and liquor store of LANDSBERG & WOLFF, No. 70 Murray-street. The burglars gained access to the basement of the premises by means of a duplicate key, and made a bold attempt to force open the safe, but the receptacle resisted all their efforts. Enraged at their ill-success, the burglars tapped several barrels of whisky, and allowed their contents to run all over the floor, and also destroyed a number of bottles of wine. Toward daylight they decamped, carrying off a case of brandy, and leaving behind all their tools, and a coat which had evidently been worn by one of their number. Shortly after an officer of the Third Precinct Police found the basement door open and reported the fact at the Chambers-street Police Station. Captain ULMAN has the matter in charge. The total loss of the firm by the operations of the burglars will not exceed $200.

Dedication of a Roman Catholic Church.

The Catholic Church at Freemantown, known as "Our Lady of the Valley," was dedicated yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Tickets were issued for admission and a large concourse of people gathered to witness the ceremony, which commenced with the solemn blessing of the building by Rev. Dr. CORRIGAN, President of Seton Hall College, and Vicar-General of the Diocese of Newark, who was assisted by Rev. Father DOANE, Pastor of the Cathedral and Chancellor of the Diocese, Rev. Fathers HICKEY, VASSALLE, and others. After the dedication a solemn high mass was celebrated, at which Rev. Dr. CORRIGAN officiated as Celebrant, and Rev. Father VASSALLE as Deacon. At the conclusion an eloquent and impressive discourse was delivered by Rev. Father DOANE. Services were held in the evening, at 7:30 o'clock, consisting of vespers, a sermon and the benediction of the blessed sacrament.

Sunday in Jersey City.

During yesterday afternoon Jersey City was flooded with visitors from New-York and surrounding districts, but notwithstanding the consumption of considerable lager and no little hard stuff, but few arrests were effected. EDWARD HAYES was arrested for being drunk and attempting to stab Officer JOYCE in Montgomery-street. He was held for examination before Recorder MARTINDALE.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

JOHN MORRISSEY, a Patrolman of the Twenty ninth Precinct, who was injured Friday night by falling from a fourth-story window of his house, No. 131 West Twenty-seventh-street, died Saturday night at Bellevue Hospital. An inquest will to-day be held in the case.

The wool factory of HOFFMAN & Co., in Tremont, was completely destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The losses and insurance could not be ascertained, owing to the absence of the owners.

Yesterday the remains of an unknown man were floating in East River, at South Ferry, and being secured, were taken to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held. The body is supposed to be that of the man who committed suicide on Saturday by jumping into the river at South Ferry.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday at the Spring-street Police Station in the case of ANNIE SULLIVAN, aged 3 years, who was run over Saturday noon at the corner of Bleecker and Mercer streets by a grocer's wagon, driven by MARTIN KEADY, and instantly killed. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and KEADY, who had been arrested, by the Fifteenth Precinct Police, was discharged by the Coroner.

Last evening OWEN KELLY, aged 12 years, fell into the Harlem River at McComb's Dam, and was drowned. His body has not been recovered, although the Police spent several hours in dragging the river.

WILLIAM D. TISDELL, aged 30, and JOHN SULLIVAN, aged 19, stewards on board the yacht *Fleur de Lys*, who were badly scalded on Saturday night by a kettle of boiling water upsetting upon them while the yacht was off Poughkeepsie, coming down the river, were taken to Bellevue Hospital last evening by the Eighteenth Precinct Police.

WM. J. CLOSE, of No. 5 Chatham-square, while driving through Grand-street, was thrown from his wagon, the horse he was driving becoming frightened and running away. Mr. CLOSE was severely injured, and the wagon was demolished.

JAMES SHEEHAN, a resident of Ward's Island, while rowing on the Harlem River in a shell-boat, was thrown into the water by the upsetting of the boat. He was rescued from drowning by a rowing party who witnessed the accident.

Last evening DAVID KENNEDY, aged 36, residing at No. 296 Mulberry-street, was found lying on the Third-avenue Railroad track, in the Bowery, near Houston-street, having sustained a fracture of the leg and a severe wound on the head in some unknown manner. KENNEDY was under the influence of liquor, and could not tell in what manner he had received the injuries. He was attended by Police Surgeon ARMSTRONG and taken to his home.

THOMAS MACAULEY, aged 30, foreman of Metropolitan Engine No. 4, died suddenly last night at No. 309 Water-street, where he was visiting a friend. Death resulted from disease of the heart.

At 12:30 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the shoe store of M. DEVINE, No. 456 Fourth-avenue, and was promptly extinguished. Damage $150; insured.

At an early hour yesterday morning the woolen factory of HOFFMAN & Co., at Tremont, Westchester County, was completely destroyed by fire. The loss was very heavy, but owing to the absence of the owners the details as to damage and insurance were not ascertained.

The Central Park meteorological report for the week ending Aug. 28, sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 30.118 inches; maximum at 7 A. M., Aug. 24, 30.318 inches; minimum at 9 P. M., Aug. 28, 29.932 inches; range, .386 inche. Thermometer—Mean, 71.43 degrees; maximum at 1 P. M., Aug. 26, 82 degrees; minimum at 5 A. M., Aug. 27, 60.7 degrees; range, 21.3 degrees. Aug. 28, rain from 9:30 P. M. to midnight; amount of water, .14 inche—total amount of water for week.

Brooklyn.

HENRY SUTLIFF, a man 53 years of age, residing at the corner of Prince and Willoughby streets, fell dead on the sidewalk in Prince-street last evening. Drs. SHEPARD and GILBERT pronounced it a case of disease of the heart.

The propeller *Jane Campbell*, owned by Messrs. SCHUMAKER & SCHOLES, by some unknown means sank yesterday in the East River, at the foot of Gold-street. It was loaded with ashes.

Two boys, named PATRICK MURPHY and PATRICK HEARY, were arrested at the instance of the father of the latter, who charges them with having stolen $65 in money from his house, No. 29 Augusta-street, Newark, yesterday afternoon. The boys are held to answer the charge of grand larceny.

New-Jersey.

Yesterday afternoon as GEORGE W. FARRELL was out fishing near the Hackensack Bridge he fell overboard and was drowned. Coroner WHITE was notified.

WILLIAM O'NEILL, a plasterer and resident of Hudson City, was arrested early yesterday morning on the charge of having outraged the person of JOSEPHINE RIELLEY.

Two cases of alleged medical malpractice occurred yesterday in Hoboken. The first was that of the infant child of Mr. A. BLUMLING, of No. 90 Fifth-street. It appears that the child had been suddenly attacked by diarrhœa, and that Dr. ELDER being called, he prescribed some remedy. Dr. BENEDICT followed shortly after and ordered a second dose, after taking which the child died. An inquest will be held by Coroner WHITE to-day. The second case was that of BRIDGET BRADSHAW, a child 4 years of age, residing at No. 10 Grand-street. The father, it appears, went to a drug store and obtained some pills, one of which he gave to the child, who died almost immediately after swallowing it. The box containing the pills was marked opium. An inquest will be held.

Court Calendar for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
33—Reid vs. Blane.	145—In the matter of the application of Edward Schell, Trustee, &c.
48—Haight vs. Connelly.	149—Elizabeth Bailey vs. Edward D. Bailey.
62—Floto vs. Osgood.	
63—Rogers vs. Sheehan.	
140—Hyatt vs. Denman.	

General Sheridan Gone on a Fishing Excursion.

From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Aug. 27.

General PHIL. SHERIDAN, accompanied by General JOHN FORSYTH, Colonel FARRAR and Mr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, arrived in this city from Chicago in the 8 o'clock train last evening. They were received at the depot by General HAMILTON, United States Marshal, and a number of prominent citizens. After dining at Fox's, the party, including Marshal HAMILTON, took the westward train for Tomah, whence they set out on a fishing and hunting excursion up the Kickapoo Valley. At Watertown they were joined by Messrs. GILLETTE and JOHN MCDONALD, of Fond du Lac, and Mr. PULLING, of Beaver Dam. The party will spend two or three weeks among the beautiful scenery of the valley.

Notwithstanding the precaution taken to keep the fact of "Little Phil's" coming a secret, quite a number of citizens assembled at the depot to get a glimpse of the hero. The General reports himself in good health and spirits. He will remain in the State until the opening of the State Fair, at which he has promised to be present.

Heavy Robbery of Money and Jewelry.

From the Rochester Express, Aug. 28.

A room at the Clyde Hotel, occupied by Mme. SANYEAH, of Yankee ROBINSON's circus, was entered last night, a trunk broken open, and the following money and articles stolen: $2,400 in greenbacks, two diamond rings, valued at $500 and $800, and a gold watch and chain, the property of Mme. SANYEAH. The lady, on going to the circus to perform, locked up her room, leaving inside two poodle dogs. On returning after the performance she found her room unlocked and the trunk broken open and rifled of the money and valuables. The thieves, after securing the booty, had put the two dogs in the trunk, shutting down the cover. Chief of Police SHERMAN was notified of the robbery by a telegram early this morning.

AN ARMY OF PRIESTS.—The ecclestical authorities of Rome have just published a census for the present year. These statistics show that the regular clergy is composed of 2,265 persons, thus divided: Cardinals, 32; Bishops, 26; priests and clerks, 1,366, and students at the ecclesiastical colleges, 841. The religious communities count 5,215 souls, 2,959 men and 2,256 women. The lay population amounts to 197,198; soldiers in garrison, 10,207 prisoners under sentence, 328; Protestants, 637, and Jews, 2,682, making a total of 220,532, or an increase of 3,154 over the year 1868. The number of families is 42,515, or an average of rather more than five persons to each. Males are more numerous than females, the figures being 118,873 and 101,659 respectively. Longevity is greater among the latter. Of persons who have attained the age of 70 to 80, the women count 2,367, and the men 2,144 only; from 80 to 90, 556 and 495; and between 90 and 100, 55 and 34. The number of Cardinals residing in the Eternal City has remained nearly the same during ten years, never having been below 29 nor above 34; at present it is 32. The same remark does not apply to the Bishops, who have never been so few. In 1864 they counted 40; at this moment there are no more than 26. Priests and regular clerks have also diminished during the last decennial period, the number never being so low. In 1864 it was 1,504; at present it is 1,366. On the other hand, the members of religious communities have augmented; in 1860 the males were 2,390, and the females 2,021; the progression has been constant and the figures now are 2,959 and 2,256. This increase is naturally explained by the confiscation of the Church property in Italy, and the expulsion of the monks and nuns from their monasteries and convents, many of them having sought an asylum in the capital of Christendom.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 28—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93 for both money and the account. American Securities open flat at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¼; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83¾; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 82; United States Ten-forties, coupon, 76; Illinois Centrals, 94¼.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 28.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm at 88¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The Bourse opened excited. Rentes, 72 francs 15 centimes, and closed quiet. Rentes, 72 francs 25 centimes.

HAVRE, Aug. 28.—Cotton closed flat at 162½ francs ₩ cwt. for both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Aug. 28.—Petroleum closed active and firm at 55 francs for Standard White.

LONDON, Aug. 28—11:15 A. M.—Stocks flat.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28—11:15 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens dull at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands............................ 13½d.
Middling Orleans............................ 13⅞d.@13¾d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Sugar, 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard afloat.

LONDON, Aug. 28—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money and account. American Securities closed firmer at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¼; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83¾; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 82¼; United States Ten-Forties, coupon, 75½; Erie Railway Shares, 23¼; Illinois Centrals, 94¼. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull. Middling Uplands, 13¼d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅝d.@13¾d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. California Wheat, 10s. 9d. ₩ cental.

PROVISIONS—Pork buoyant at 107s. 6d. ₩ tierce of 304 lbs. for extra Prime Mess. Lard, 77s. ₩ cwt.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 47s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The weather throughout England continues fair and favorable for the gathering of the crops.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 29.—United States Bonds firm; Five-twenties of 1862 are quoted at 88⅜.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Bourse active; Rentes, 73f. 36c.

HAVANA, Aug. 29.—SUGAR—The exports for the week ending yesterday to foreign ports were 28,000 boxes; the United States, 7,500 boxes. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 261,000 boxes, 500 hhds. The operations for the week have been limited, owing to the scarcity of classes demanded for shipment, and the market closed firmer at 8⅞@9⅛ reals ₩ arrobe for Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch Standard, and 9⅛@10¼ reals for Nos. 15 to 20. Molasses Sugar firm at 6¼@7 reals ₩ arroba. Muscovadoes active; fair to good refining, 7¼@8 reals ₩ arroba. LARD active at 22c.@23½c. FLOUR declining, and quoted at $9@$10 25. BUTTER flat at 30c.@40c. BACON firm at 20c. ₩ lb. PETROLEUM steady at 4½ reals for barrels, and 5½ reals for tins. HAMS active; Salt, 24½c.; Sugar-cured, 26½c. EXCHANGE on London, 15¼@16¼ ₩ cent. premium; on Paris, 2½@3½ premium; on the United States, gold, 60-days' sight, 4½@5 ₩ cent. premium; short sight, 6¼; 60-days' sight, currency, 20¼ discount; short sight, 18¾ discount. FREIGHTS—Sugar, ₩ box to Northern ports, $1; ₩ hhd. of Molasses to Southern and Northern ports, $4 50@$5 50; to Falmouth and orders, 53s. ₩ ton. Shipping in port—29 ships, 29 brigs and 6 schooners. Spanish bank notes pass readily in ordinary business at par and 2½ discount for gold.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—FLOUR dull at $5 87@$7 for Spring Extras. WHEAT—No. 1 quiet and lower; sales at $1 38½; No. 2 declined to $1 27; in the afternoon No. 2 was easier at $1 25, cash and seller August; $1 20½, seller September. CORN dull and higher; No. 2, 87½c.@88c.; in the afternoon No. 2 was 88½c., seller September. OATS firm and higher at 45½c.@46c. RYE firm and higher; No. 2, 94½c.@95c. BARLEY active at $1 22. HIGHWINES dull and weak; sellers at $1 15. PORK nominally $33 75. LARD, 19c. Short Rib Sides, 16¼c.@16¾c.; Dry-salted Shoulders lower; sales at 13½c.; Rough Sides, 16¼c.@16½c. HAMS, 18c.@18½c. CATTLE active at $3 87½@$4 75 for Common to Fair Cows; $5@$6 37½ for Fair to Medium; $6 90@$7 87 for Good to Prime Shipping Steers. Live HOGS quiet and steady at $8 40@$8 90 for Common; $9 50@$9 85 for Good to Choice. FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged on Corn; 1c. lower on Wheat. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 124,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Rye, 2,800 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 218,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 7,500 bushels Rye, 9,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Aug. 28.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 83,000 bushels; Corn, 65,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 166,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 14½c.; Corn, 12¾c.; Oats, 8½c., to New-York. FLOUR dull at $6@$7 for City-ground Spring; $7@$7 75 for Western Spring. WHEAT—Spring entirely nominal; Winter in fair demand; sales 40,000 bushels Amber and Red at $1 40, $1 39½ and $1 39. CORN dull and nominal at 95c.@98c. OATS quiet; sales 18,000 bushels New at 50c. RYE nominal at $1 17. PORK steady at $34 50 for heavy Mess. LARD steady at 19½c. HIGHWINES nominal at $1 20@$1 21. CATTLE—Receipts of the week, 5,300 head; the market closes firm at ½c. higher than last week's quotations; the average quality is poor. Shipments of the week—Per Central Railroad, 2,950 head; per Erie, 1,900 head. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts of the week—17,000 head; market dull and unchanged. HOGS—Receipts—18,000 head; market dull and nominally $9 50@$9 50 for common to extra.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 34½c. FLOUR very dull and buyers demand a reduction; nominally Howard-street Superfine, $6 25@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 75@$8; do. Family, $8@$9 25; City Mills Superfine, $6 25@$7; do. Extra, $6 75@$7; do. Family, $8 25@$8 75; Western Superfine, $6 25@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 75@$7 50; do. Family, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT firm for Prime, dull for low grades; Prime to choice Red, $1 45@$1 53; Fair to Good, $1 25@$1 35. CORN firm; Prime White, $1 14@$1 17; Yellow, $1 14@$1 15. OATS firm at 56c.@60c. RYE dull at $1 10@$1 15 for Prime. Mess PORK quiet at $34 50. BACON firm and more active; Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Rib, 19¼c.@19½c.; Shoulders, 16¼c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD quiet at 20c.@21c. WHISKY very dull at $1 21½@$1 22.

OSWEGO, Aug. 28.—FLOUR dull and lower; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $7@$7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25@$7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White; $8 50@$8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and lower; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1 35, with buyers at $1 30; Amber Michigan, $1 42@$1 45. CORN nominal at $1 06 for No. 2. CORNMEAL, $2 30 ₩ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28@$30 ₩ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—22,600 bushels Wheat, 1,491,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—498 bbls. Flour, 25,600 bushels Wheat, 10,100 bushels Corn, 2,036,000 feet of Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—TOBACCO active and unchanged. COTTON nominally 32c. FLOUR heavy; choice to fancy Family, $7@$8 75. WHEAT heavy and unchanged. CORN easier; choice to fancy White, in sacks, 93c.@94c. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE dull at 75c.@82½c. WHISKY dull. PROVISIONS heavy. PORK, $34. Dry-salted Clear SIDES, 18c. BACON—Shoulders, 15½c.@16c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. LARD quiet at 19c.@19½c. for choice Tierce; 21c. for Keg. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS firm at $8 50@$9. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 1,600 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—COTTON—No sales; receipts, 39 bales; exports, 47 bales. FLOUR—Lower grades scarce; Superfine, $5 85; Double Extra, $6 30; Treble Extra, $6 50. CORN dull; Mixed, 95c.; White, 97½c. OATS dull; New, 65c.@68c. BRAN, $1 05. HAY, $20@$28. PORK held at $35 50. BACON firm; Shoulders, 16¼c.; Sides, 19¼c.@19¾c. LARD—Tierces, 19½c.; Keg, 21¼c.@22c. SUGAR—Prime, 14¼c. MOLASSES—Reboiled, 60c.@70c. WHISKY—Western Rectified, $1 27½@$1 30. COFFEE—Fair, 14¼c.; Prime, 16¼c.@16¾c. GOLD, 133½. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 146½; Short sight, ¼ premium.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—FLOUR dull; Family, $5 75@$6. WHEAT dull and nominal; Red, $1 15@$1 20. CORN scarce; sales at $1 10; the distilling demand is pressing. OATS steady at 50c.@55c. RYE dull at $1. TOBACCO in fair demand at full rates. WHISKY unsettled and nominal; offered at $1 18, with no demand. PROVISIONS dull and drooping. PORK offered at $33 25@$33 50. Bulk MEATS—13¼c. for Shoulders; 16¾c. for Sides. BACON—15¾c.@15½c. for Shoulders; 18¾c. for Sides. LARD held 19¼c.; could be bought for 19⅛c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—FLOUR, $4 87½@$6; Shipping grades, $5 50. WHEAT weak; choice Shipping, $1 60@$1 70. Legal Tenders, 75. MINING STOCKS—Alpha, $10; Belcher, $15; Bullion, $11; Chollar, $19; Confidence, $31; Crown Point, $26; Empire Mills, $38; Gould & Curry, $86; Hale & Norcross, $111; Imperial, $47; Kentuck, $181; Occidental, $14; Ophir, $17; Overman, $71; Savage, $51; Sierra Nevada, $8; Yellow Jacket, $45.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—WHEAT—Supply in excess of demand, and market favors buyers; sales 650 bushels of Amber State in lots at $1 56; 200 bushels of No. 1 do. at $1 55; 350 bushels of No. 1 White State at $1 74½. RYE dull and drooping; sales of small parcels of inferior State at about $1 15. CORN dull and steady; best Western Mixed held at $1 13@$1 14. OATS in good supply and dull; sales, 800 bushels of Old Western at 62c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.—FLOUR dull; Choice Country, $6 25@$6 37. WHEAT dull at $1 29 for No. 1; $1 25½ for No. 2. OATS declining; No. 2, 51c.@52c. CORN declining; No. 2, 86c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Aug. 28.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 42; No. 1 Red, $1 34; No. 2, $1 31¼. CORN steady; No 1, 94c.; No. 2, 91c. OATS firm; No. 1, 49c.@50c.; No. 2, 44½c. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 28.—FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5@$5 25. GRAIN unchanged. TOBACCO—Sales, 50 hhds. at $5@$13 50. Mess PORK, $34. BACON—Shoulders, 16¼c.; Sides, 19¼c.@19¾c. LARD, in tierces, 20½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 22c.; Fancy, 23½c. WHISKY firm at $1 20@$1 21.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 28.—COTTON—Low Middlings, 31c.@31½c.; receipts, 1 bale; exports, 20 bales. CORN, 90c. OATS, 61½c. WHEAT unchanged. FLOUR, $5@$6 for Superfine. BACON firm; Sides, 19¼c.; Shoulders, 16¼c.

GALVESTON, Aug. 28.—COTTON—Receipts, 32 bales; exports to New-York, 54 bales; stock, 139 bales. No market; nothing offering. Good Ordinary nominally 22c. Sales of the week, 104 bales.

DETROIT, Aug. 28.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady; Extra White, $1 55; No. 1 White, $1 37; Regular, $1 27; Amber Michigan, $1 31. CORN declined 3c.; No. 1, $1. OATS, 56c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—FLOUR dull; Extra, $6 50; Superfine declined to $4 87½. WHEAT quiet; prices favor buyers; Choice Shipping, $1 70@$1 75. Legal Tender, 75¼c.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 28.—COTTON quiet for want of stock; sales, 10 bales; Middlings, 32c.; receipts, 74 bales; exports, coastwise, 87 bales.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28.—WHEAT—No. 1 Red, $1 32; No. 2 Red, $1 29. CORN held at 98c. OATS, 46c. RYE, 90c. for No. 2.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 28.—Spirits TURPENTINE closed quiet at 38½c. RESIN steady at $1 60@$3 75; Crude TURPENTINE, $2 50@$3. TAR, $3 40.

MOBILE, Aug. 28.—COTTON—Sales 200 bales; receipts, 20 bales; Low Middlings, 29½c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 28.—COTTON more active; sales, 22 bales; Middlings, 31½c.; receipts, 14 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 28.—COTTON—Receipts, 185 bales; exports, 234 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 111; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30¼; Reading Railroad, 48⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¼. Gold, 133⅜.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 29—*In steamship Idaho, from Liverpool.*—Judge Geo. S. Reynolds and wife, Frank Reynolds, F. E. Thorpe, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland, U. S. N., Rev. Wm. H. Fenn and wife, Major-General Samuel J. Hunt, Peter H. Angelopulo, John Stewart and wife, Mrs. Ann Grant, Mrs. Mary Kershaw, Martin Schultz, Mme. Anna Bishop Schultz, Miss Phelan, John Gertside, Benjamin Gertside, Chas. D. Duncan, wife and child; Wm. F. Chapman, Capt. Bradley S. Osborne and wife, Master Wm. Osborne, Fred. C. Bradley, Col. Houghton, B. Robinson, Richd. J. Walsh, Horace Martin, Reva Alvon, H. Washburn and wife, Horace Craighead, Mrs. Ellen Craighead, Miss Helen Craighead, Mrs. Wm. P. Hallett, Miss Fannie Hallett, Miss Lizzie Hallett, Miss Maggie Hallett, Theo. Babcock, Arnold S. Guerber, George M. Buckley and wife, Epworth Lembeke, John H. Jackson, Wm. J. Cunningham, Dan. J. Underhill, Miss Elizabeth Crossdale, Wm. H. Parr, Ephraim Willingham.

AUG. 29—*In steamship Britannia, from Glasgow.*—Mrs. W. Lake, Miss C. Hughes, Mrs. J. Cousins, Mrs. Wm. Reed, Robert Craig, Miss Annie Redmont, Geo. Brodie, Miss Sarah E. Thompson, James Kirkor, Miss Mary Kirker, Mrs. H. A. Butterfield, Mrs. G. Blakel, Miss Sofi Haft, Miss Agnes Bishop, David Frances, Alex. Downie, Mrs. Dreafdel and 2 children, Miss E. Campbell, Mrs. E. C. Collins, H. Chobham, Dr. Barclay, Miss A. Swan, D. W. Bixby, Mr. Hughes and wife.

In steamship Minnetonka, for Charleston.—Miss L. Hamilton, Miss Minnie Allcott, Mrs. Ellen Riley, Miss Alice Frahey, Miss M. Hogan, Miss L. Hogan, Miss G. Hogan, Miss F. Hogan, Frank Kressel, Jr., E. E. Rodgers, Michael Hogan, G. Kremitz, C. W. Dressen, Thos. Ross, John Schmitberger, A. Leon, G. Young, T. Sturgeon, P. Brown.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans.—Dr. Warren Stone, Dr. Burdett, U. S. N., B. L. Lynch, H. Huln, Wm. J. Salter, Mrs. Solari and child, Mrs. St. Bernard, G. Bolon, G. Chavigny, B. Bonsanit, C. Boucher, B. Druger and 2 children, Lewis Marguert, wife and 2 children, A. Beirichard, C. Wright.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 24 | Sun sets..... 6 36 | Moon rises.. [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 06 | Gov. Island. 1 55 | Hell Gate.. 3 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 29.

Arrived.

Steamship Idaho, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool Aug. 18 and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and 400 passengers to Williams & Guion. Aug. 22, lat. 48 50, lon. 29 52, passed a German steamer bound E.; 26th, lat. 43 46, lon. 52 22, passed a National steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 42 15, lon. 54 40, passed ship Bessie Crosby, (Br.,) from Shields for New-Haven.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Aug. 14, via Moville 15, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Aug. 27, lat. 41 24, lon. 65 20, passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 41 12, lon. 66 25, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; 28th, lat. 40 46, lon. 68, passed bark Millie Fenwick, Barbados, bound W.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Smith, Cow Bay, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Steamship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Aug. 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Geo. Cromwell, Ellis, New-Orleans Aug. 21, via S. W. Pass 22, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Minnetonka, Carpenter, Charleston, Aug. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Fairbanks, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to J. Hand.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown. Aug. 28, at 8 A. M., saw a large ship, apparently American, ashore on Smith's Island, but could not make out name.

Ship Guardian, Borland, Cardiff 37 ds., with railroad iron to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co. Has had light winds and calms up to the Banks; Aug. 17, Daniel White, a seaman, native of West Troy, N. Y., fell from aloft and was instantly killed.

Bark George and Carl, (N. G.,) Ziermer, Marseilles June 26, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had light westerly winds and calms in the Mediterranean; passed Gibraltar July 15, and had light variable winds and fine weather since.

Bark C. V. Minott, (of Bath, Me.,) Healy, Laguna 30 ds., with logwood to Cunningham & Sons—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. The bark Josie Mildred sld. for —— July 27; brig Annie H. Kimball sld. July 30.

Brig A. J. Ross, (of Boston,) Wyman, Laguna 31 ds., with logwood to M. Echeverria & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. No date, Albert Higgins, 2d mate, a native of Orleans, Mass., died at sea of Chagres fever.

Brig Charles Albert, (of Shelbourne, N. S.,) Hardy, Guantanamo 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Petronilla, (of Belize,) Emery, Wank's River, Nic., 18 ds., with cedar, mahogany and rubber to J. Leaycraft. Aug. 25, lat. 33, lon. 76 12, was in co. with brig Anna M. Knight, from Kingston, Jam., for New-York.

Schr. Edwin, (of Bridgeport,) Dayton, Curacao 16 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson. Has had light winds and calms the greater part of passage; is bound to Bridgeport for orders.

Schr. Tryphena, (of Nassau,) Gardner, Cat Island 9 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Conneh, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Kalmar, Lambert, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to P. Nelson—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Geo. P. Triggs, Linekin, Gloucester, with fish to Geo. P. Triggs.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish to Samuel Crowell.

Schr. Scotia, Rogers, Cape Sable, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Union, Abrams, Fernandina 8 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Chas. A. Grainer, Hovey, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Kelly, Saco, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Malanta, McBurnie, of and from Windsor, N. S., ds., with plaster to Crandell, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Sunbeam, Bunker, Calais, 7 ds., with to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Calvin, Clark, Eastport, 6 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Nelly, Anderson, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to E. J. Peters.

Schr. Wm. Henry, Mahady, Virginia.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. L. & W. Showell, Quillan, Virginia.
Schr. Adaliza, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. J. & D. Cramer, Mathews, Virginia.
Schr. J. H. Marvil, Willard, Virginia.
Schr. R. F. Stockton, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. E. H. Clarke, Williams, Virginia.
Schr. C. H. Kirk, Robinson, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Predmore, Virginia.
Schr. Albert Thomas, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. Moonlight, White, Virginia.
Schr. E. H. Clarke, Williams, Virginia.
Schr. W. H. Thorndike, Hall, Alexandria.
Schr. Mary E. Smith, Crawford, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Annie, Davis, Sanwich.
Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Jas. P. Ross, Paul, Taunton.
Schr. Wind, Workick, New-Haven.
Schr. Little David, Bishop, Roslyn.
Schr. Jane, Morrill, New-Haven.
Schr. Lucy Jones, Macy, Quincy Point.
Schr. Maria, Smith, Hyannis.
Schr. Israel J. Merritt, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr. Welcome R. Bebee, Lozier, Alexandria.
Schr. Edward C. Collyer, Burns, Cow Bay, L. I.
Schr. Allen Gurney, Gurney, Oyster Bay.
Schr. San Luis, Brady, Providence, for Newburg.
Schr. Emily C. Dennison, Allen, Taunton.
Schr. Alice Scranton, Stewart, Guilford.
Schr. White Rock, Heany, Providence.
Schr. James Diverty, Carr, Derby.
Schr. Mail, Holmes, Greenwich.
Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, New-Haven.
Schr. Saugatuck, Davis, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Willard Saulsbury, Handy, Stamford.
Pilot-boat John D. Jones, Ryder, Newport.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Arr. steamer Tripoli, from Liverpool; barks Nellie Fenwick, from Smyrna; M. B. Stetson, from Cienfuegos; brigs Edith, from Alexandria; Chas. Miller, Levi Stevens and A. M. Roberts, from Philadelphia; schrs. Georgena, from Port-au-Prince; Annie E. Glover, from Charleston; R. B. Smith, from New-York; Sarah, from do.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 29.—Arr. steamship Saragossa, from New-York; brig J. A. Deveaux, from Boston; schr. Wenonah, from Baltimore.

Sld. schr. Clara Montgomery, for Jacksonville.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—Cld. ship Floris, for Queenstown.

Sld. ship Sacramento, for Boston.

29th.—Arr. bark Lady Love, Calcutta.

Below.

Ship Wm. F. Storer, Bryant, from Liverpool July 24, with mdse. to Charles H. Marshall & Co.; spoken Aug. 27, in lat. 40 15, lon. 68.

Bark Argonaut, (N. G.,) Steengraff, Bremen July 13; spoken Aug. 27, in lat. 40 20, lon. 68.

Bark Annetta, of St. John, N. B., from —— for New-York; spoken in lat. 40 40, lon. 70.

Bark Harzburg, (N. G.,) Kuhlken, from Antwerp July 16; spoken Aug. 17, in lat. 40 20, lon. 68.

(All spoken by pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.)

Spoken, &c.

King William I.—Dutch bark, from Laguna for Falmouth, Eng., for orders, Aug. 8, lat. 22 74, lon. 86 36.

C. V. Minot—Bark, from Laguna for Delaware Breakwater for orders, Aug. 9, lat. 22 29, lon. 85 53.

Sophia Burbridge—Ship, from Calcutta for London, Aug. 7, lat. 46 55, lon. 30 55.

Columbian—Ship, (of Baltimore,) bound east, was passed Aug. 8, lat. 46 56, lon. 32 40.

Arracan—N. G. ship, bound east, was passed Aug. 8, lat. 46 56, lon. 32 40.

Pacific—Bark, from —— for Providence, Aug. 27, lat. 41, lon. 66 30.—(By pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.)

JOB LOTS
OF
WINTER CLOTHING
AT
WHOLESALE
AT ABOUT
HALF THE ORIGINAL COST.
DEVLIN & CO.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL
FOR FAMILY USE—NO CHANGE OF LAMPS required—A perfectly Safe Illuminating Oil—Strictly Pure—No Mixture, No Chemicals—Will not Explode—Fire-test 145 degrees (being 35 degrees higher than is required by U. S. Government)—Unequalled for Brilliancy and Economy.—Packed in the celebrated Guarded Patent Cans. Ask for Pratt's "Astral," the safest and best Illuminating Oil. Try it. Agents wanted in every town. At wholesale and retail by the Proprietors. Oil House of CHAS. PRATT, (Established in 1770.) Manufacturers, Packers, and Dealers in strictly First Class Oils, Box 3050. 108 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK. Send for circulars, with testimonials and price-lists.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS
TRADE MARK.
EARTH-CLOSET CO. HARTFORD, CONN.
EARTH-CLOSETS
SALES-ROOMS
NEW-YORK 597 BROADWAY
PHILADELPHIA 613 MARKET ST.
BOSTON 19 DOANE ST.

Notice to the Wringer Trade:
For the better accommodation of my customers, I have opened a Branch Depot at No. 31 Cortlandt-st., New-York, for the sale of my celebrated
Sherman Wringers
with Patent White Rubber Rolls, which never twist on shaft, with or without cogs.
ORIN SHERMAN, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

THIRTY-SEVENTH EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Advertisements to be inserted in the OFFICIAL CATALOGUE should be sent in immediately. For all information, address W. H. Bissell, American Institute, Cooper Union Building.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.